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SPORTS  
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The World's Daily Newspaper

REPUBLICANS IN TURMOIL AFTER GINGRICH QUILTS AS LEADER

## U.S. Weighs Abandoning Inspections Inside Iraq

**Policy of Containment:  
Continued Sanctions  
With Threat of Force**

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Seven years after the Gulf War, the Clinton administration is preparing to abandon the UN inspections regime as an effective instrument for restraining President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, according to senior American officials.

Instead, the administration is choosing other forms of traditional containment, including sanctions and the use of force, which now seems more likely than at any other time since the Gulf War ended in 1991, the officials said.

"If we use force, we move into a new phase," a senior U.S. official said. That would mean overt containment of Iraq through continued sanctions, with clear "red lines" to make it obvious to Mr. Saddam that attacking his neighbors or the Kurds in northern Iraq will bring retaliation. "If he tries to use weapons of mass destruction," the official said, "we should know that we will obliterate Iraq."

During the Gulf War, the official noted, Mr. Saddam heeded such warnings and did not use chemical or biological weapons.

Washington no longer believes the Iraqi leader will cooperate with UN weapons inspectors, who have spent seven years trying to eliminate Iraq's nuclear, missile, biological and chemical weapons programs.

A week ago, Mr. Saddam cut off all cooperation with the inspectors, who, senior American and European officials concede, have been unable to do their work for eight of the last 12 months. There is little prospect that he will ever again provide the cooperation needed for the inspectors to finish their task the officials say.

In fact, Western officials have concluded that Mr. Saddam cares more about keeping his ability to produce weapons of terror than he does about lifting the sanctions, which the UN Security Council has said will end only when he complies with disarmament resolutions and which Washington has implied will end only when Mr. Saddam falls.

American and British officials are not ruling out a diplomatic solution to this latest crisis, and they are pressing the Security Council to make Iraq live up to its commitments. But they also insist that Mr. Saddam's cooperation must be full, his retreat total.

While calculations could change, senior officials emphasize any use of force



Newt Gingrich carrying out the trash at his Georgia home. Besides resigning as speaker, he has said he will abandon his seat in Congress.

- Seeds of Gingrich's downfall were planted long ago. Page 6.
- Now who will be the Democratic fund-raisers' bugbear? Page 6.
- Senate Republicans fear new tensions in their ranks. Page 6.
- Newly confident White House prepares winter offensive. Page 7.

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — With the Republican leadership plunged into turmoil by the surprise resignation of Representative Newt Gingrich as speaker of the House, rivals for his and other top posts joined battle Sunday over the party's ideology and agenda.

The leading candidates to succeed him said that the era of Gingrich-style confrontation with the White House was over and that they favored compromise and cooperation with Democrats in Congress.

Mr. Gingrich, under sharp attack for his party's poor showing in elections Tuesday, announced his resignation as speaker late Friday, saying he could not abide efforts "to cannibalize the majority." He later said he would resign from his Georgia seat in Congress as well, at a date not yet announced.

Bob Livingston of Louisiana, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, quickly emerged as the frontrunner to replace Mr. Gingrich. Mr. Livingston, who has a reputation as a manager who places high value on fiscal responsibility, reportedly has the backing of more than 100 Republican members, just short of the 112 votes needed when Republicans meet Nov. 18 and 19 to select new leaders.

Mr. Livingston faced a challenge from Christopher Cox of California, the chairman of the Republican Policy Committee. Mr. Cox, a soft-spoken lawyer who is considered part of the party's intellectual leadership, said Sunday that he had at least 90 votes.

James Talent of Missouri, a young conservative with a generally low profile, was viewed as a dark-horse candidate.

While Mr. Livingston appeared likely to prevail, and confidently predicted that he would do so, he faced stout opposition from some of the conservative activists who helped bring about Mr. Gingrich's downfall. As



Bob Livingston of Louisiana is the emerging front-runner for speaker.

chairman of the Appropriations Committee, they say, he has presided over the sort of pork-barrel politics they oppose. Several of them favor Mr. Cox.

Whatever the outcome of the succession struggle, it appears certain that the next speaker would adopt a lower profile and pursue a less confrontational and more managerial course than had Mr. Gingrich, a self-styled revolutionary.

It was not clear what effect the leadership fight might have on the impeachment inquiry into President Bill Clinton. Both Mr. Livingston and Mr. Cox said they would be inclined to follow the recommendation of the House Judiciary Committee, which opens hearings next week.

Amid broad Republican discontent over the elections, other party leaders, including Dick Armey of Texas, House majority leader, also faced challenges. A leading contender for Mr. Armey's post, Steve Largent of Okla-

See GINGRICH, Page 7

## The Speaker Leaves Stamp On Congress And History

By David S. Broder  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives that Newt Gingrich is leaving behind is not the same House in which he became speaker four years ago, let alone the one to which he was elected in 1978. His legacy will be felt not only by future members of Congress but by President Bill Clinton, who surprisingly may miss Mr. Gingrich both as a partner and an antagonist.

Those are the observations of several of the Georgian's colleagues of both parties and students of Congress, interviewed in the aftermath of Mr. Gingrich's surprise announcement that he would yield the speaker's gavel and, as he said, "move forward" to some other unspecified role in public life.

Although his tenure was shorter than many of his predecessors', his impact on the House and American politics may prove to be much larger. His ascendancy marked not just a Republican resurgence but the certification of the South as the new base of the party. He strengthened the speaker's authority, reduced the legislative discretion of committee chairmen, empowered backbenchers — and helped make the House even more of a partisan cockpit than it had been before.

Some of those changes — and perhaps all of them — will last long after he has moved off Capitol Hill.

Ironically, many of those interviewed said, his departure may complicate life for Mr. Clinton. It robs the White House of its favorite target and at the same time deprives the president of a partner in the opposition party who was almost always willing to help on tough international issues and — at least occasionally — in cutting domestic policy deals.

See LEGACY, Page 7

## In Halting Steps, Vietnam Finds a Capitalist Soul

By Thomas Crampton  
International Herald Tribune

HANOI — Deep in the labyrinth of this city's oldest quarter, in an open-front shop around the corner from Shoe Street, a cobbler, Suong Vo Hoang, says he has happily abandoned the craft he apprenticed to learn.

The wooden bench where he once measured the feet of his customers before cutting leather for their shoes is empty, and Mr. Suong casually watches passers-by peruse the rows of mass-produced Adidas, Nike and Aigle shoes stacked from sidewalk to ceiling.

These cut-price casuaries from footwear factories set up for export are one of the more visible dividends from nascent capitalist reforms in a country that re-

mains officially Communist and reluctant to fully embrace a market economy.

Despite a recent slowdown of economic growth, exports and new investment, most Vietnamese still feel the effects of the last decade of market reforms much more strongly than they do Asia's ongoing economic crisis.

Mr. Suong said his fellow countrymen's feet had never before worn such good shoes.

"Nike shoes are made from fake leather, but they last for more than a year," Mr. Suong said. "My hand-sewn shoes cost more and they only last for one season."

"The only shoes I make now are for handicapped people with special needs," he added.

Most Vietnamese still earn less each year than the retail price of basketball shoes in New York, but a flood of foreign investment commitments — from zero to more than \$33 billion in just a few years — has sent luxury hotels and high-rise condominiums shooting above Hanoi's three-story skyline.

One condominium, the 25-story Regency Hanoi Towers, is on the site where American war prisoners once languished in captivity. Half the old prison remains, however, and the country's capitalist revolution is far from complete.

Top government officials insist that market reforms will continue.

See VIETNAM, Page 19

## 2 Asian Tigers Gird for Battle to Get Lion's Share of Financial Trading

By Philip Segal  
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — A battle is intensifying between two of Asia's largest financial centers as a rapidly liberalizing Singapore and an increasingly interventionist Hong Kong seek to gain the upper hand in lucrative financial sector trading.

On the surface, what is at stake are plans by Singapore's International Monetary Exchange to start trading Nov. 23 in futures based on a list of Hong Kong stocks that is almost identical to Hong Kong's benchmark Hang Seng index.

Like all derivatives, futures are agreements to buy or sell an underlying commodity at a fixed time and price. The Hong Kong future is an agreement to buy or sell a commodity based on the value of an index of stocks traded in Hong Kong.

Given how lucrative the Hong Kong stock index futures are in Hong Kong, Singapore is seeking to

undercut that trade by introducing lower-cost futures that are almost identical.

But there is more on the line than one new financial product, traders and investment bankers said. The fight underscores the changing images of Asia's two largest financial centers outside of Japan.

Singapore, which for years has had the reputation of a largely closed, overregulated market, is shedding that image in favor of a more open, lean and competitive trading center.

By contrast, Hong Kong, which has traditionally been Asia's most open market, is now fighting with almost unprecedented ferocity the kind of competitive forces accepted by other developed markets in Asia, Europe and North America.

The financial industry has taken notice, especially after the Hong Kong government's purchase of \$15 billion worth of stocks in August to prop up share prices.

See FUTURES, Page 19



Hong Kong, traditionally Asia's most open market, is now fighting ferociously to remain chief player in the region.

## Ruined Homes in Kosovo

Refugees Return, Warily, Finding Little Intact

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

DOBRE VODE, Yugoslavia — Sanje Milakic, a mother of six children and a proud homeowner, fondly remembers the new bedroom set and the pots of yellow roses arranged on the windowsill before the start of the terrible summer.

A few days ago, she came down from her makeshift camp in the hills to find her house burned, the fancy furniture a heap of ashes and her clay pots baked with melted glass that was once her bedroom windows.

Many of the ethnic Albanian refugees

of Kosovo, pushed out of their villages by the tanks and artillery of Serbian forces, have returned to their houses.

But what they find is hardly home.

Here in the Drenica Valley, the heart

of operations of the ethnic Albanian fighters who were seeking the inde-

pendence of Kosovo from Serbia, there is plenty of evidence of destruction for destruction's sake as the Serbs moved in to punish the civilian population that supported the guerrillas.

Backyard wells have been filled with the carcasses of animals slaughtered by Serbian soldiers for food; the blackboards and desks in the schoolhouse in Dobre Vode have been burned and the windows smashed.

Simple things, like the theft of a sewing machine motor and dainty coffee cups flung from a window, seem especially intended to inflict pain.

Since President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia bowed to NATO demands and withdrew about 4,500 Serbian special police officers from Kosovo nearly two weeks ago, almost all the ethnic Albanian refugees who had been camp-

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## AGENDA

### Landslides Bury 2 More Villages

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — More than a week after the hurricane devastated Mitch wrought devastation across Central America, additional deaths were reported in Honduras on Sunday as landslides again buried at least two entire villages.

"It is said there have been many dead," said Captain Juan Flores of the Honduran emergency services in Olancho Department.

Mud's devastation, Page 9

### Buckeyes Buckle

Unranked Michigan State University defeated No. 1-ranked Ohio State in one of the biggest upsets in U.S. college football. Page 23.

## Glenn's Shuttle Diplomacy

Flight Gives Space Program Favorable Publicity

Compiled by Our Staff Foreign Despatches

HOUSTON — It routinely sends men and women into orbit on a reusable spaceship and brings them back safely. It performs cutting-edge science with sophisticated gadgetry 300 miles above Earth. Its astronauts walk in space.

But for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, it took the launching of a senior citizen to rekindle America's interest in the final frontier.

NASA workers and managers say Senator John Glenn, 77, returned to Earth on Saturday aboard the space shuttle Discovery, after a nine-day mission criticized in some corners as the ultimate congressional junket.

In his first public comments since the flight, the Ohio senator said Sunday that he and his fellow crew members would like to "go right back up again."

"But that's not to be," he said at a news conference at the Kennedy Space

Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida. "And so a sense of accomplishment, I guess I feel, and a little bit of letdown that the whole thing is over, maybe, but nothing serious."

"I feel very elated that things went well," he said. "We got a lot of the data we were looking to get and worked very hard up there."

Mr. Glenn acknowledged that he "didn't feel too hot" when he stood and walked out of the shuttle after the landing. He was determined, he said, to join his six crewmates for the traditional walk around the spacecraft.

"If I would have been on my hands and knees I was going to do it," he said. "I wasn't quite to that point, but obviously I was not doing my best gait out there. I was not disoriented, that would be too strong a word for it. But you're

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Behind Nazi Lines / An Agency's Legacy

## The Secrets of Churchill's 5th Column Revealed

By Rita Kramer  
International Herald Tribune

ONDON — The Imperial War Museum, where single-seater World War I planes share space with interactive displays of codes and ciphers, was where a group of historians gathered recently to try to answer one of the remaining questions of World War II.

It has been more than 50 years since the files were closed on a secret organization created by Winston Churchill in 1940. The Special Operations Executive sent men and women, arms and ammunition into Nazi-occupied countries to organize resistance and prepare support for a cross-Channel invasion that at the time, with Hitler's armies firmly in charge of Europe from Norway to the Spanish border, from the Atlantic to Eastern Europe, seemed all but impossible. The agency also organized subversive activities in enemy-held areas as far afield as Southeast Asia.

From the beginning, the agency was controversial. Regular army staff officers disapproved of the unorthodox methods of agents it saw as "amateurs playing at soldiers," as a high-ranking official put it at the time. The MI6 secret service resented the commotion caused by acts of sabotage that interfered with its own intelligence-gathering. And Bomber Command resisted diverting planes from strategic bombing missions in order to drop agents and supplies. There were charges of inefficiency, of betrayal in high places, of having supplied arms to local populations to influence postwar politics.

At the end of the war, the supreme allied commander, Dwight D. Eisenhower, declared that resistance organized by the Special Forces had "played a very considerable part in our complete and final victory." But the many of the agency's files were discarded then, and a good part of what remained was destroyed in a mysterious fire. The surviving records remained inaccessible under Britain's stringent Official Secrets Act, which only fueled suspicions of improprieties. Fanciful accounts of cloak-and-dagger adventures appeared in print and movies, but until recently historians were frustrated in their attempts to set the record straight.

Now, with the surviving records finally being made available as a result of the 1994 Open Government Initiative, scholars are trying to clarify the agency's achievements and lay to rest some of the rumors that have dogged the organization that Churchill created to "set Europe ablaze."

The first thing to emerge at the gathering of World War II historians last month was that Churchill's belief that Europe's conquered populations would rise up spontaneously to liberate themselves was misplaced. Yet David Stafford, a University of Edinburgh professor, noted that while the prime minister's grand hopes proved unrealistic, his "desperate innovation in dire circumstances" was effective in the end.

What Mr. Stafford called "the new instrument of war" — irregular warfare waged by means of propaganda, sabotage,



Imperial War Museum

strategic deception, and the raising of indigenous secret armies — enabled the British to foment resistance that would eventually give needed support to the liberating Allied armies. The presence of the Special Operations Executive also served to demonstrate British commitment to the occupied peoples everywhere from Northern and Western Europe to the Balkans and beyond.

Sir Alexander Glen, a former naval officer who served in the agency, called it "a catalyst." It was also a training ground for postwar leadership. The agency's official historian, M.R.D. Foot, pointed out that for 30 years after the war, every British government included at least one cabinet member who had been in the Special Operations Executive.

In addition to the historians, conference participants included white-haired figures who as young men carried out clandestine operations they described with an immediacy no scholar could match. They recalled landing by parachute in moonlit fields, making radio contact with London while Gestapo direction-finding vans closed in on them, sabotaging trains carrying enemy materiel with the help of local engineers. Among the now-elderly women at the conference who had bicycled from town to town in France carrying messages for SOE organizers was one who survived the Ravensbrück concentration camp after being captured.

The agency's wartime achievements varied from country to country. In France, most famously, Resistance networks organized and led by British agents succeeded in pinning down crucial German Panzer armored divisions in the south, preventing them from reaching Normandy in time to repulse the Allied invasion forces in June 1944.

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**The Special Operations Executive's most famous World War II achievements came through its work with the French Resistance, including Maquis guerrillas like this sniper, Queen Elizabeth II will inaugurate a bronze statue by the French artist Jean Cardot, right, to the British secret organization's founder, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, on Wednesday in Paris.**

Other successful operations included the destruction early in the war of a Norwegian hydroelectric plant that was producing the heavy water needed for the manufacture of atomic bombs, and the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, a Gauleiter, or representative for Hitler, on the outskirts of Prague.

Sabotage and killings were carried out using material developed at the agency's "toy shop" in a London basement, ranging from such exotic items as exploding rats or camel dung, to be left on a road used by enemy transport, to Stiel guns, detonating "time pencils" and plastic explosives that became standard Resistance equipment. (Such devices and their imagined offspring became part of spy lore through the activities by James Bond, whose creator had a brother in the agency.)

Most of the accomplishments described by historians and agency veterans were less spectacular.

Despite a slow start recruiting among Norwegians, by the end of the war, the agency had trained and equipped 40,000 locals to support the Allies. Norwegian aid was crucial in allowing Allied shipping routes to operate in the North Atlantic. In Denmark the agency managed, despite an official policy of collaboration, to build up a secret army.

Mr. Foot called the agency's experiences in the Netherlands "an exercise in how not to do it." All of the agents parachuted into the Low Countries were captured and forced to operate their radios in what came to be called *Engelspiel*, or the "radio game."

Brutal repression in Poland made active internal resistance particularly difficult, but British-based Polish air squadrons dropped agents and specially designed containers of weapons, which became standard equipment for arms drops. The Romanian oil fields were a vital strategic target, "the only place in Europe the British literally planned to set ablaze," according to Maurice Pearson of London University, but which they never succeeded in destroying.

**T**HE AGENCY also played a role in postliberation policies, drawing groups together in Scandinavia and elsewhere to prevent civil war in the power vacuum after German withdrawal. If it did not exactly fulfill Churchill's mandate to "set Europe ablaze," Sir Alexander Glen said, the agency helped put out the flames at the end of the war, "sometimes working as a fire extinguisher."

There were plenty of reminders at the conference that the agency's postwar political effects were not always predictable and did not always prove benign, most notably in the



Philippe Warré/Associated Press

Balkans, then and now torn by internal factionalism.

In Yugoslavia, Greece, and Albania, the agency doggedly pursued helping to win the war against the Axis powers. To do so, speaker after speaker told the conference, operatives had to work with what was usually the only effective local fighting group: the Communists. They did not have the luxury of worrying too much about the West's long-term interests.

Civil war was a constant threat. As Themi Marinou, a former agent in Greece, put it, "The Communists were not fighting the same war we were." David Smiley, his opposite number in Albania, described "the difficulty of making them come together and fight the Germans and not each other."

In Southeast Asia, where the agency established guerrilla bases in India, Burma, Thailand, Malaya, and Indochina, relations between Britain and the United States were strained. Churchill had his eye on the future of the Empire while Franklin D. Roosevelt was more appreciative of the fact that most Asian resistance leaders were, as Richard Aldrich of the University of Nottingham put it, "less interested in the war against Japan than in securing independence. They would cooperate with whoever offered them the best postwar deal."

By the end of three days of lectures, panel discussions, and conversations in the corridors and over cups of tea, the panelists had discussed the agency's role in every occupied country as well as its activities vis-a-vis the neutrals. They had argued about the effects of inter- and intra-service rivalries ("When the war is over," one participant described the mood at the time, "we can go after the real enemy, the chap down the hall.") And they had considered the legacy of all that the agency had done and tried to do.

The downside was expressed by one of Special Operations Executive's authentic heroes, Tony Brooks, who in his early 20s led the Resistance forces that prevented German reinforcements from reaching the Normandy beaches. But he said ruefully, "We taught an awful lot of people how to do a lot of terrible things."

Agents had succeeded in smuggling industrial diamonds out of Amsterdam at the beginning of the war. After the war there were cases of smuggling gold and dollars. But more troubling is the extent to which weaponry and techniques developed for irregular warfare in a cause everyone agreed could be seen only as "the good versus the bad" may be seen to contribute to the amoral and the tactics of present-day terrorists.

The upside is less equivocal. There were several citations of the words of a late Belgian agent for the Special Operations Executive known as Pat O'Leary: "Never forget that resistance began here in London."

## POLITICAL

AMERICAN  
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POLITICS

## THE AMERICAS

## Safety of Aircraft Insulation Rises to the Fore



VENEZUELA VOTES — Hugo Chavez, a leading candidate in the presidential election to be held next month, waving to supporters Sunday as Venezuelans went to the polls to elect legislators and state governors.

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Shake-Up in New York

NEW YORK — Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the New York Democrat who for almost five decades has been a fixture of American politics as a presidential adviser, scholar and member of Congress, has confirmed he will not seek re-election in 2000, setting off speculation about a successor. The departure of Mr. Moynihan, 71, is certain to trigger fierce competition in both major parties for the seat he holds. A dozen of the state's best-known politicians are being mentioned as possible candidates, including the mayor of New York, Rudolph Giuliani, a Republican and three Democrats. H. Carl McCall, state comptroller; Andrew Cuomo, U.S. secretary of housing and urban development; and Donna Shalala, U.S. secretary of health and human services.

"It will have been 24 years," Mr. Moynihan said, adding: "There was a very positive note to this last election. It's time to make room for others." A flood of praise followed from Democrats and Republicans. Quoting an assessment of the senator in the Almanac of American Politics, Mr. Giuliani called him "the best thinker among politicians since Lincoln and the best politician among thinkers since Jefferson." (NYT)

## Cuba Review Is Sought

WASHINGTON — A bipartisan group of senators, supported by three former sec-

retaries of state and other prominent former officials, is urging President Bill Clinton to undertake a comprehensive review of U.S. policy toward Cuba, which has stood basically unchanged for nearly four decades.

"More and more Americans from all sectors of our nation are becoming concerned about the far-reaching effects of our present U.S.-Cuba policy on United States interests and the Cuban people," the senators said in a letter to Mr. Clinton.

They asked the president to convene a bipartisan national commission to review all aspects of U.S. policy, including the long-standing embargo on trade with Cuba.

The group did not recommend any particular outcome. But its composition, including conservative Republicans such as Senator Rick Santorum of Pennsylvania and Rod Grams of Minnesota, could give Mr. Clinton political cover for a review and perhaps a revision of Cuba policy. (WP)

## Quote/Unquote

George Stephanopoulos, the ABC commentator and former senior adviser to President Clinton, on the political analysts, commentators and reporter-prognosticators who, almost without exception, predicted that the Republicans would come through the midterm election with a firmer grip on Congress: "We were all wrong, all the time. It's true, and we probably ought to admit it."

## AMERICAN TOPICS

## If Raggedy Ann Could Talk ...

We have come a long way from Raggedy Ann. A new generation of dolls, expected to be wildly popular this Christmas season, use built-in computers to allow them to interact with children. So convincing are they that some psychiatrists fear, they could blur the line between the real and the imagined for many children.

Perhaps the biggest sensation this year, industry analysts say, will be Furby, an interactive, plush doll, that not only can wiggle its ears and move its mouth, but speak, sing, sneeze, even burp. It speaks a language of its own, and can gradually "learn" to speak from its owner — a far cry from the Tickle-Me Elmo doll, the 1996 sensation that laughed when tickled.

Then there is the interactive Arthur doll.

Squeeze its arm, foot or big pink ear and the cuddly \$99 creature speaks. Add a \$60 option and Arthur can communicate with an Internet Web site, so that children can both play with and learn from it. Everyone agrees that computers have vast and varied potential as teaching tools. But the new toys have proliferated at such stunning speed, knows what effect they ultimately could have on young users. There are questions about whether they interfere with forming friendships, and what effects games, particularly violent ones, have on behavior.

"The technical innovations are moving more quickly than the market can keep up with, and certainly more quickly than the family can keep up," said Sheri Parks, who

for turnout in elections Tuesday was low, there was no apathy in Newport, Maine. One issue that got them to the polls was a proposed ordinance to punish women for displaying their breasts in public.

It started a few months ago when Desirée Davis, 34, who was visiting her mother, cut the grass without a shirt. A shocked neighbor, Mary Thompson, called the authorities. But a careful reading of the law by the town manager, Kenneth Knight, found no specific ban against going topless.

Ms. Thompson launched a petition drive and got the matter on the ballot.

The good folk of Newport voted, 775 to 283, to drop plans for a new ordinance. And next summer, Desirée Davis will be our mother again. "She likes a nice tan," her mother said. "And I have a large lawn."

Brian Knowlton

## Away From Politics

• Rheumatic fever, nearly eradicated at one point in the United States, is resurging, doctors report. A team of physicians in Salt Lake City reported 56 cases in the first seven months of this year, compared with 60 for all of 1997, and one of the doctors speculated that the outbreak was due to people not taking their full course of antibiotics for strep throat. (Reuters)

• Cherry, tofu cream and pumpkin pie smacked Mayor Willie Brown of San Francisco in the face over the weekend in the fifth attack in four weeks by the Biotic Baking Brigade, whose members toss baked goods to draw attention to environmental and social causes. Three assailants were arrested. (AP)

• Nate Thayer, an American reporter who became the first Western journalist in nearly two decades to interview the elusive Khmer Rouge leader, Pol Pot, was awarded \$20,000 by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists. The

Far Eastern Economic Review correspondent, "illuminated a page of history that would have been lost to the world had he not spent years in the Cambodian jungle," the group said. (AP)

• Florida has accused American Family Publishers of targeting repeat customers through deceptive magazine solicitations and offering to sell nearly 470,000 names of senior citizens and retirees to other contests. Dozens of elderly people flew

• The bodies of two federal wildlife agents were recovered from a plane that had crashed into an electricity tower support wire and plunged into the Columbia River in Washington state. The pilot of the four-seat Cessna was seriously injured. (AP)

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the insulation issue is a case study of how critical safety issues can remain buried within government institutions, how tight budgets can affect research and how individual crashes and the publicity surrounding them can suddenly reorder the aviation safety agenda. Moreover, it demonstrates how the growth of aviation and its increasing complexity have stretched the agency's ability to keep up with emerging safety issues.

Air safety officials say it is not clear if insulation — which protects airline passengers from the noise and

sharing programs, including one in which data from aircraft flight data recorders would be crunched through computers to look for patterns that could spot potential problems.

Mr. McSweeney said one lesson of the insulation decision is that engineers must avoid becoming embroiled in technicalities and keep an eye on the big picture.

"You get wrapped up as an engineer into fixing technical problems," he said. "What you really need to focus on is that everything you do is geared to saving lives. Everything you do is geared to preventing accidents."

Still, some industry officials fear the aviation agency may be over-reacting. After the body issued the insulation-replacement order, it emerged that the insulation that will best meet the new inflammability standards is not even in commercial production.

The inflammability standard for aircraft insulation set by the American Society of Testing and Materials dates to 1975. Mr. McGuire's 1988 protest appears to be the first attack on the standard, but that cannot be confirmed because records from the 1970s and most of the 1980s were destroyed in the course of normal business.

The Society is a technical organization that develops and publishes thousands of testing standards for industry, on materials and products ranging from ceramics to wood.

Mr. McGuire served on the subcommittee where he worked for Indiana-based Regal Industries, which manufactured home insulation. He said he voted negatively concerning the aircraft insulation because he considered the Bunsen burner test "the technological equivalent of running your finger through a candle flame." Almost any material would pass, he said.

The agency is struggling with how to identify emerging safety issues. Plans are underway for information

The insulation issue is a case study of how critical safety issues can remain buried within government agencies, how tight budgets can affect research and how crashes can reorder the aviation safety agenda.

cases, low-level officials failed to communicate with one another or did not bring problems to the attention of senior officials.

The agency, in fact, had not even been represented when insulation officials gathered to periodically reconsider the faulty inflammability standard in the 1980s and early 1990s. Then as hundreds of people in government and industry began to focus on the issue in the mid-1990s, senior agency officials remained in the dark about insulation inflammability, even as one airline manufacturer began to take steps to warn airlines about a problem with a type of insulation. Top agency officials said they were concerned with more pressing fire safety hazards.

They will focus especially on being certain that sensitive safety issues are brought to the top of the agency. "I want to be more sure than I am today that we have a process where people are comfortable enough to

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## ASIA/PACIFIC

## Clinton Lifts Most Sanctions Imposed on India and Pakistan

By Thomas W. Lippman  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has decided to lift most of the economic sanctions imposed on India and Pakistan after their nuclear weapons tests last May to reward them for recent steps toward nuclear control agreements and to encourage them to do more, senior administration officials said.

Mr. Clinton has notified the prime ministers of both countries that he is exercising authority granted by Congress last month to waive the sanctions. Before Congress acted, the U.S. sanctions were inflexible and indefinite, a fact cited by U.S. officials and by India and Pakistan as an obstacle to productive negotiations.

The president's decision follows six months of intensive diplomacy by Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott and other U.S. officials aimed at heading off a nuclear arms race in volatile South Asia.

The U.S. sanctions and internationally mandated restrictions on funding by international development banks have had a marginal impact on India but have brought Pakistan to the brink of default on its international debt, U.S. officials said. For that reason, Mr. Clinton has also authorized U.S. officials to approve international bank loans and a debt restructuring agreement with the International Monetary Fund in the case of Pakistan; this U.S. backing for international lending does not apply to India.

[In response on Sunday, Prime Min-

ister Atal Bihari Vajpayee of India attacked the United States for its "discriminatory" approach in partial lifting of sanctions that he said favored Islamabad over New Delhi. Reuters quoted a domestic press agency as reporting,

"We are against such discrimination of lifting of sanctions against Pakistan on the ground that its economy has been shattered," the Press Trust of India quoted Mr. Vajpayee as saying. "Should we also, therefore, allow our economy to shatter?"

Senior U.S. officials on Friday cited steps taken by both countries toward accommodation with the international arms control system, including voluntary moratoriums on further tests. They have also committed to adhering to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by

September, have begun taking part in negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile materials for weapons, and have resumed their direct dialogue about the disputed territory of Kashmir and held their first bilateral discussions on the nuclear issue, U.S. officials said.

In response, Mr. Clinton has decided to restore the authority of U.S. institutions such Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corp. and the Trade Development Authority to participate in deals in both countries, U.S. officials said. In addition, Mr. Clinton will authorize the Pentagon to resume training programs in both countries. Earlier, Mr. Clinton had signed legislation exempting U.S. grain exports from a ban on U.S. commodity credit financing and had softened the sanctions to allow World

Bank funding of such humanitarian projects as water supply facilities.

"No country would benefit from a financial collapse by Pakistan," a senior administration official said. "Implementation of this decision will require that Pakistan reach agreement on a credible reform program, including resolving the problems facing the independent power producers in Pakistan."

Left in place are bans on military equipment sales to both countries, restrictions on the export of U.S.-made "dual-use" items that could have military applications, and U.S. objections, which amount to a veto, to development-project lending to India by the World Bank and other international institutions. There has never been a total ban on trade with or investment in either country.

## BRIEFLY

## Huge Seoul Protest

SEOUL — Tens of thousands of South Koreans held a huge rally in Seoul on Sunday, demanding that the government hold public hearings to determine who caused the economic crisis and punish them.

Thousands of riot police, armed with batons and tear gas, kept their distance most of the time as more than 60,000 protesters from about 60 trade unions and civic groups gathered for a peaceful rally at a riverside park, witnesses said.

Scuffles broke out later between police and protesters who marched to the headquarters of the Korea Federation of Industry. No serious injuries were reported. (Reuters)

## Dissident Detained

BEIJING — A dissident based in the central Chinese city of Changsha has been detained for trying to set up an independent political group, a human rights group said Sunday.

Xie Changta was taken from his home Saturday, a day after he had applied to a Civil Affairs office for permission to set up an organization called the "China Association to Protect Citizens' Rights and Interests," the Information Center of Human Rights and Democratic Movement in China said.

The Hong Kong-based group said the police had told Mr. Xie's family that he would be held for 10 days for violating regulations on social order.

In a separate report, the center said Bao Tong, the most senior official jailed after the 1989 protests, had been refused a passport. Mr. Bao had hoped to visit his son, Bao Pu, who lives in the United States. (AP)

## Tokyo Strikes Cult

TOKYO — Japanese police on Sunday raided 10 facilities in and around Tokyo allegedly belonging to the Aum Shinrikyo doomsday cult as part of an investigation into suspected real estate fraud.

Police said the cult behind the 1995 Tokyo subway nerve gas attack that killed 12 and made 5,000 others ill allegedly used false signature seals for work done at the facilities in order to hide the cult's ownership of the properties.

Kazumasa Yotsuji, a real estate broker, was arrested on suspicion of placing fraudulent construction orders. The police said they also were planning to arrest another cult member. (Reuters)

## Indonesia Braces for Vote on Reforms

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*

JAKARTA — The highest lawmaking body in Indonesia will meet Tuesday under a cloud of controversy. Officials insist that the People's Consultative Assembly will approve a framework for progressive political reform, but critics warn that its conservative majority is backtracking and will fail to meet the expectations of a population that has suddenly been given a large dose of freedom after a long period of autocracy.

Analysts said Sunday that the assembly was convening at a critical time, with a deep recession and mass unemployment heightening social tensions and straining the capacity of the armed forces and police to maintain law and order in the world's fourth most populous nation.

"We could go in any direction," said Sabam Siagian, editor of the Jakarta Post. "We could go back to authoritarian rule, slide into anarchy or keep moving along a path of political change that could gradually mature into an open, democratic society."

The military and the government of President B.J. Habibie seem determined to prevent a repetition of the protests earlier this year, in which tens of thousands of students and other political activists occupied the complex where both the assembly and the Parliament meet. The protesters played a key role in forcing President Suharto to resign after 32 years in power.

More than 30,000 troops and police men have been marshaled to maintain security this week. Many are stationed

around the legislative complex, following demonstrations by thousands of pro-reform groups in recent days and threats of counterdemonstrations by pro-government groups that officials and analysts say could flare into violence.

"We will deal sternly with protests that lead to anarchy," the armed forces commander and defense minister, General Wiranto, told state television.

"There is no reason to disturb or foil the special meeting. We need security and political stability to settle the economic crisis and other serious problems we are

ratiy other draft decrees, including a continued direct role for the armed forces in politics. To the fury of many students and others who want a fully elected Parliament, the government has proposed that the military's representation in the new legislature should not be abolished but instead pared to 55 appointees from the present 75.

Critics say the move shows how the institutions of legislative power remain dominated by the old political order that flourished under Mr. Suharto.

"The old established forces are in control of the assembly," said Yusuf Wanandi, chairman of the supervisory board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta. "Virtually all the reformists are out. It's a clash between the insiders and the outsiders."

Half of the 1,000 assembly members were appointed during Mr. Suharto's rule, while most of the rest are members of the ruling Golkar party once headed by the former president, belong to the military establishment that propped up his government or were appointed since Mr. Habibie became president.

"The only way to force the assembly to change the agenda is the mobilization of strong pressures outside the legislative compound," said Mochtar Mas'eed, a political scientist at Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta.

But the potential for violence worries many moderate advocates of change, who fear it could be used by conservatives to put further obstacles in the way of political change or even reinstate strong-arm rule with military backing.

Amien Rais, the chairman of a recently formed opposition party who played an important role in the student

More than 30,000 troops and police officers will be on duty as the People's Consultative Assembly convenes Tuesday.

The assembly normally meets only once every five years to elect a president and vice president and to approve the government's policy guidelines. It last met in March to endorse Mr. Suharto for a seventh term in office and approve his choice of Mr. Habibie, a longtime associate, as vice president.

Mr. Suharto's resignation in May — amid street protests and rioting that left almost 1,200 dead — elevated Mr. Habibie to head of state and government. He quickly promised to heed demands for reform, outlining a timetable of political liberalization under which parliamentary elections are to be held in mid-1999, instead of 2002, and a presidential election at the end of 1999.

The special assembly meeting, which ends Friday, was called to endorse that timetable and limit future presidents to two five-year terms in office.

But the assembly will also be asked to



Soldiers playing soccer, weapons in foreground, just outside the Parliament building in Jakarta, where pro-reform groups have been demonstrating.

protests that helped bring Mr. Suharto down, said that his party would not join militants trying to halt or pressure the assembly this week.

"If we support the session, it will

strengthen President Habibie's position and allow him to consolidate his power," Mr. Rais said. "But if we confront the session, the alternatives could be far worse."

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BRIEFLY

## Seoul Protests

SEOUL — Tens of thousands of South Koreans held a large rally on Sunday, demanding to determine who caused the economic crisis and punishing the culprits, and tear gas, tear down roads, and 40,000 protesters forced to leave. A peaceful rally in a park, witnesses said, turned into a confrontation between riot police and protesters who had gathered outside the headquarters of the Ministry of Industry, which were reported.

## President Details

BEIJING — A dissident Chinese city of Chongqing has detained for three days independent political rights group and said.

Xie Changlei was taken Saturday, a day after he appealed to a Civil Affairs Commission to set up an office to Protect Citizen's Rights, the Information Rights and Democracy Movement in China.

The Hong Kong-based police had told him that he would be held for violating regulations.

In a separate report, he and his wife, the new official, after the protest, had been released. Mr. Xie had appealed to the United States.

## Tokyo Strikes

TOKYO — Japanese industry rallied to its second consecutive day of strikes on Sunday, with the Auto industry, part of an industry-wide strike, and the culture.

For the second day, new strikes that killed 12 and injured 100,000 workers in an industry-wide strike, were set to last for two days.

Kenzo Nakamura, the president, was arrested on suspicion of plotting to strike. The strike was to be planned for the next two days.

## Tearfully, Kohl Resigns Party Leadership Post

He Urges Loyalty to Conservative Principles

By William Drostak  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — In an emotional departure for the father of German unity, former chancellor Helmut Kohl stepped down over the weekend as chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, which he dominated for 25 years, and urged his defeated followers to rally around the leadership of his handpicked successor, Wolfgang Schaeuble.

At a special party congress Saturday in Bonn that closed the last chapter of the Kohl era, nearly 1,000 delegates gave the four-term chancellor a standing ovation as he tearfully bade farewell after leading the Christian Democrats to their worst defeat in 50 years in the September election.

Mr. Kohl, who at 68 will become a member of Parliament, exhorted party members to remain faithful to their conservative principles in charting a path back to power.

He predicted that the Social Democratic-Greens ruling coalition under Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder would quickly founder and provide an opportunity for Mr. Schaeuble to bring the Christian Democrats and their Bavarian allies, the Christian Social Union, back into government within four years.

Mr. Schaeuble, 56, ran unopposed and was endorsed as the new party chairman with 93 percent of the vote. He has used a wheelchair since being nearly assassinated by a gunman in 1990, and his recovery has helped earn him a consistent ranking in opinion polls as Germany's most admired politician.

But his abiding loyalty to Mr. Kohl has hurt his standing among the party's young upstarts, who believe he should have forced Mr. Kohl to retire before voters wearied of his 16 years in office.

Laying out his strategy as opposition leader, Mr. Schaeuble attacked Mr. Schroeder as a closet socialist trying to masquerade as a prudent centrist while following a secret agenda to increase taxes and expand state control of the world's third-largest economy.

"Wherever the Christian Democrats stand, that's the political center of Germany," Mr. Schaeuble said.

He criticized the new finance minister, Oskar Lafontaine, for exerting public pressure by demanding the Bundesbank lower interest rates to help the government spur growth and curtail unemployment. He warned Mr. Lafontaine that the party's

main's approach would jeopardize the stability of the single European currency to be introduced in January, saying, "We should not gamble with people's trust" at this sensitive phase when the euro starts to replace the Deutsche mark and 10 other currencies.

Recognizing the severity of his party's predicament, Mr. Schaeuble said that the Christian Democrats must embark on a ruthless and candid assessment of the reasons behind their electoral defeat.

Besides voter fatigue with Mr. Kohl, the party was penalized at the polls by record high unemployment and a poor record of carrying out overdue reforms they had promised for many years.

The collapse of the Christian Democrats was particularly evident in Eastern Germany, where voters once revered Mr. Kohl as the savior who rescued them from more than four decades of Communist dictatorship. But this year, disaffection with Mr. Kohl and his employment policies ran so deep that about 1.5 million voters crossed party lines, slashing the Christian Democrats' share of the vote from 36 percent to 22 percent.



Thomas Kienzle/Agence France Presse  
Helmut Kohl had an emotional departure from power at his party's convention. Behind him are former Employment Minister Norbert Blüm and former Finance Minister Theo Waigel.

## Russia's Communists Find a Target

By Michael Wines  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Communists went looking last week for someone to blame for Russia's economic morass, and after an extraordinary discourse freighted with memories of the Soviet past they found a candidate: the Jews.

For that they were swiftly condemned, most notably in a blunt statement by President Boris Yeltsin. Mr. Yeltsin said he was "indignant" at what seemed a revival of Soviet anti-Semitism. "Extremism will not take the upper hand in Russia," he said.

In a debate in the lower house of Parliament, Communist legislators had pressed the argument that Jews in the government and the media were aligned with outsiders in a campaign to undermine Russian nationalism and sap the country's strength.

In Moscow and in the southwestern city of Samara, a Communist legislator, Albert Makashov, proclaimed that Russia's economic woes were the fault of the *zhid* — a slur for Jews — and that certain of them should be found and jailed. Mr. Makashov later expressed regret, saying he should have used the term "Zionists." But he also called for a debate over who really controls Russia.

Parliament called the remarks "sharp and bordering on crudeness." But after wrangling two days, it failed to pass a resolution that deplored racism. The vote was 107 to 121.

The Communist Party chairman, Gennadi Zyuganov, said that Mr. Makashov had been censured privately and that only a task force was needed to examine ethnic tensions, but several of his legislators praised Mr. Makashov. One, Gennadi Benov, called Zionism "more frightening than fascism because it operates from the flanks, clandestinely and secretly."

Other Communists took aim at journalists, saying they would bring charges against prominent television reporters for "their active and deliberate support of the regime and its criminal activities."

"It's distressing and dangerous when the Parliament of a multiethnic country opts for state anti-Semitism," said one of the resolution's backers.

Among the prominent figures who are Jewish or of Jewish extraction are Anatoli Chubais, Mr. Yeltsin's former finance minister and an architect of free-market reforms; Sergei Kiriyenko and Yevgeni Primakov, the former and current prime ministers; Alexander Livshits, a former economic adviser, and several so-called oligarchs who dominate Russian industry.

## A New Sex Scandal in U.K.

Agriculture Minister Is 'Outed' by News Report

Reuters

LONDON — The British agriculture minister, Nick Brown, has admitted he is homosexual, but has denied paying for sex after a former lover tried to sell his story to a tabloid newspaper.

Prime Minister Tony Blair, embroiled for the third time in a month in a public row over the sex lives of members of his cabinet, was quick to defend Mr. Brown and said there was no question of him being asked to resign.

Mr. Brown's admission Saturday came only days after the Welsh secretary, Ron Davies, resigned after becoming the victim of an armed robbery when he befriended a stranger late one night in a London park known as a gay meeting place. Mr. Davies denied newspaper allegations that he was involved in a gay sex encounter.

Trade Secretary Peter Mandelson was "outed" when a political commentator described him as homosexual on a television discussion program prompting the BBC to ban all broadcast references to his sexuality.

Mr. Brown effectively outed himself on Saturday night after the News of the World was approached by a former lover with what the tabloid said were "a series of fanciful and lurid allegations." Britain's best-selling Sunday paper said it had refused to pay him.

That prompted the minister, aged 48, to issue a statement in which he admitted

to a two-year relationship in the mid-1990s.

"This was a relationship based on friendship and not simply sex, which ended well before the general election," he said.

The Labour Party swept power in May 1997, ousting the Conservatives who had been rocked by sexual and financial scandals that hit its ministers and members of Parliament.

Mr. Brown said of his former lover: "Whatever he may be doing now, I deny totally that I paid money for sex. I have never done so."

"As in any other friendship, there were gifts. As I earned more than he did, and as this was a genuine friendship, there were occasions when I gave him small sums of money as gifts of friendship," he added.

"Nick Brown has given a full account of this relationship to the prime minister, and the prime minister is satisfied with that account," Mr. Blair's official spokesman said.

The News of the World splashed the story under the headline, "Minister Confesses Gay Fling to Blair." But it had not published the lover's allegations because it had not been able to substantiate them.

Mr. Brown's homosexuality has long been an open secret in parliamentary circles.

"I have always wanted to keep my private life and my sexuality private," he said. "I am sorry that because of the account this man has given that I have been put in a position where I have had to speak publicly about this part of my life."

## BRIEFLY

## Yeltsin Back in Capital

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin returned to Moscow on Sunday after more than a week spent on the Black Sea coast recuperating from exhaustion, a Kremlin spokeswoman said.

He is due to meet the visiting Japanese prime minister, Keizo Obuchi, between Wednesday and Friday.

Mr. Yeltsin had been suffering from exhaustion and irregular blood pressure and has handed over the day-to-day running of the economy to Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov. (Reuters)

## 2 Israelis Questioned

NICOSIA — Two Israelis held on suspicion of spying in Cyprus were not working for the government of Israel, the Cypriot Justice Ministry said Sunday.

"It has not been established in the course of inquiries regarding the case of spying for of inquisitors regarding the case of spying for

which two Israelis are in custody that their actions" are connected in any way with the government of Israel, a ministry news release said.

The suspects, identified as Udi Hargov, 37, and Igal Damary, 49, were arrested by the police Saturday morning and remanded in custody for eight days pending inquiries. Sources close to the case said the two deny all involvement in espionage. (Reuters)

## U.K. Drug Law Review

LONDON — Britain's upper chamber, the House of Lords, will call this week for the drug cannabis to be made legally available in Britain as a pain reliever, it was reported Sunday.

The Observer newspaper said a report by the House of Lords' science and technology committee urged a change in the law to allow derivatives of the drug to be used legally, but stopped short of saying the drug, banned entirely in Britain, should be permitted for recreational use. (AFP)

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## Republicans in Turmoil / The Speaker Steps Down

## How Gingrich Won the Race but Lost the Leadership and Faith of Party

By Ceci Connolly  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Summoned to Newt Gingrich's Capitol Hill office to help map out a battle plan against Republican rebels determined to force Mr. Gingrich's ouster, Bob Walker was already compiling a mental list of the calls that would have to be made.

But by the time he arrived at the House speaker's office suite Friday afternoon, it was already too late. Mr. Walker, the former congressman from Pennsylvania who is Mr. Gingrich's closest friend and parliamentary mentor, found Mr. Gingrich's chief of staff, Arne Christensen, gripping the telephone in disbelief. There would be no battle, Mr. Gingrich had just told him. The speaker was surrendering.

"I hope maybe we can discuss this and think about this," Mr. Walker recalled saying to Mr. Gingrich, to no avail. "He didn't inform us of his decision; he didn't say, 'What do you guys

think?'" said a former representative, Vin Weber, Republican of Minnesota, another close friend who had been patched into the call.

The final act in Mr. Gingrich's astonishing rise and fall had come quickly and quietly. Huddled at home in Georgia with his wife and no more than two or three close advisers, he had decided at midday Friday that even if his lieutenants could whip the Republican troops into line once more, he faced two years of brutal infighting.

"He thought he could get elected speaker, but he wasn't sure it was a prize worth winning if he was whipsawed by five or six people who happened to be mad that day."

entirely. In the end, the fact that Republicans had maintained a slim majority paled beside the loss of five seats.

Yet the seeds of destruction had been planted much earlier. Less than a year

after he led the Republican Party to its

above what they saw as the ethically compromised Clinton administration. Mr. Gingrich paid a price for holding on to the speaker's chair, as rank-and-file Republicans clamored for internal changes that diluted his power and rebels

ads in the last five days of the election," said Rich Galen, a Gingrich adviser who was enthusiastic about the anti-Clinton commercials that the speaker helped orchestrate.

On Election Day, from his headquarters just outside Atlanta, Mr. Gingrich joined a telephone conference call with Republican lawmakers. Guided by Joe Gaylord, his strategist, the speaker boldly predicted the party would gain perhaps 20 House seats.

But as the night wore on, it became clear something had gone terribly wrong for the party.

"It was a roller-coaster of emotions," said Mr. Galen, who was with the speaker Tuesday night.

Shortly after 9:30 P.M., Mr. Gingrich spoke to a ballroom of cheering fans; he won his own re-election in Georgia's 6th District easily and made much of the fact that for the first time, in 70 years Republicans would retain control of the House for a third straight term. Behind

the scenes, bedlam was erupting, several high-ranking Republicans said.

After a series of phone calls around midnight, Republican Party leaders realized they might actually lose the House.

Mr. Gingrich went to sleep at 2 A.M., Mr. Galen recalled, confident that Republicans would hold the House. But he could not have slept easily. Before retiring, Mr. Walker called with a warning: "I made the point to him that the thing I would be most concerned about was organization day," Mr. Walker said, referring to the first day of the new session in January 1999. "With such a small majority, there was a great chance of mischief."

The old friends talked in "short-hand," Mr. Walker recalled. But Mr. Gingrich understood the meaning. Mr. Walker's clipped reference, "Even if they held the House, it would be with such a slim majority that a handful of renegades in his own party would be enough to bring him down."

In a conference call with Republican House members Wednesday morning, Mr. Gingrich tried to deflect the criticism. "That call really made members angry," said a Republican pollster.

"There was no sense of personal responsibility; he offered no ideas for how to prevent this from happening again. That call turned a lot of people against him."

For months, two overlapping groups of junior lawmakers had been plotting a leadership challenge. One group, a mix of conservatives and moderates, focused on ousting Mr. Gingrich. The other, composed almost entirely of conservatives, decided to target Majority Leader Richard Arayne, who they believed had betrayed them during their failed coup attempt in 1997.

Before the Nov. 3 elections — particularly after Mr. Gingrich acquiesced to Mr. Clinton in passing the budget — both caucuses discussed how to unseat the party establishment. But after the results Tuesday, their task took on more urgency. Representative Matt Salmon, Republican of Arizona, who had maintained a low profile after the coup attempt, was deluged with calls from lawmakers who knew he remained a Mr. Gingrich critic. "These are people who would have turned and feathered me a year ago," Mr. Salmon said.

In a blizzard of coast-to-coast calls, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Bob Livingston, Republican of Louisiana, and Representative Steve Largent, Republican of Oklahoma, began sounding out colleagues. Mr. Largent was determined to trigger a shake-up of some sort; he just didn't know how high to aim.

Late Wednesday, Mr. Livingston called Mr. Gingrich in Georgia to express concern about the future of the House and to suggest Mr. Gingrich consider stepping aside. Mr. Livingston then told him that he might run for speaker.

"The race of revolt quickened Thursday night. Mr. Salmon's frustration exploded on CNN's "Larry King Live," when he warned he had the votes to block Mr. Gingrich's re-election as speaker on the opening day of Congress in January, and to throw the House into turmoil. It was the parliamentary nightmare Mr. Walker had envisioned election night.

Friday morning, Mr. Livingston faxed Mr. Gingrich a three-page ultimatum. In 16 sharply worded points, the Louisiana said he would not challenge Mr. Gingrich if the speaker gave him full control over the Appropriations Committee.

As word leaked, Mr. Livingston was still not ready to declare his intentions, but several conservative Republicans called to strengthen his resolve.

By late morning, Mr. Largent announced he would challenge Mr. Arayne for the No. 2 job.

In the meantime, Mr. Livingston called his own news conference to announce he would run for speaker.

On Friday afternoon, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Bill Archer, Republican of Texas, told Mr. Gingrich he feared Mr. Salmon's bravado — the threat to defeat Mr. Gingrich with the votes of Republican dissenters and Democrats on the House floor in January. Mr. Gingrich apparently thought so, too. Within a couple hours, he gave the news to Mr. Walker.



As the outspoken speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich loved the limelight. He served as a useful public enemy for the Democrats, but off-camera he brokered deals in Congress that helped further President Bill Clinton's agenda. Friends and foes alike say Mr. Gingrich's departure will create a vacuum.

## A Loss for Democrats

## Fund-Raisers Already Miss an Ideal 'Villain'

By Richard L. Berke  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Their wish finally came true: Democrats are ambivalent about Mr. Gingrich walking off the political stage. Not even Senator Jesse Helms, Republicans of North Carolina, the archenemy of liberals for decades, could generate as much vitriol — or fund-raising dollars on either side — as Mr. Gingrich.

Told of Mr. Gingrich's decision, John Engler, the Republican governor of Michigan, described him as a leader who was "either loved or hated." "To many, it was more the latter," A New York Times/CBS News Poll taken several days before the election on Tuesday found that the speaker's popularity was continuing to erode: His positive rating stood at 18 percent; his negative rating was 43 percent.

Mr. Gingrich was popular among Democrats because all they had to do was flash his picture (usually in blurry black and white) in a television commercial or inject his name in a partisan speech or a fund-raising appeal, and it was instant shorthand for depicting Republicans as dangerous extremists.

In the 1996 presidential campaign, the Democratic Party pumped millions of dollars into commercials tying the Republican nominee Bob Dole to Mr. Gingrich. "They really weren't even that creative," Ms. Grunwald said of the spots.

They did not have to be. All the commercial creators needed was an image that people could grasp in a split second.

Mr. Gingrich's swift emergence as an irresistible foe occurred because of a confluence of events: He became a household name because of his triumph leading the Republicans to seize the House in 1994, for the first time in 40 years. But a year or two later, when Americans began souring on the new Congress, Mr. Gingrich was seen as the

embodiment of the party. In interviews around the country, particularly in the 1996 campaign, ordinary voters would literally recoil at the mere mention of the speaker.

"He was easy to caricature," said Dan Schnur, a Republican strategist in San Francisco. "The same things that made him an effective leader made him an easy target: He was loud. He was outrageous. And he always pushed the envelope further than anyone thought he could — or should — push it."

Andrei Cherny, a former senior speech writer for Mr. Gore, said the loss of Mr. Gingrich as a pinata was "a sad day for Democrats." It was with relief, he said, that he would lace Mr. Gore's speeches with references to the speaker.

"Newt Gingrich was a two-word explanation for Republican intransigence and extremism and I took advantage of it," said Mr. Cherny. "Every time he was the voice of the Republican agenda, it made the Democratic arguments that much easier."

## Aftershocks in Senate? Republicans Are Watching Anxiously

By Helen Dewar  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Senate Republicans are anxiously monitoring the shock waves from Newt Gingrich's decision to step down as speaker of the House to see whether it eases or exacerbates the tensions that were already rising in their ranks as a result of the Republicans' poor showing in the elections Tuesday.

The coups in the House "could be the end or the beginning, we don't know which," said an aide to a Senate Republican leader whose political fate could hang in the balance.

"It's very unsettled," said an aide to a senator who wants changes in the lineup. "It's clearly too soon to say that anyone in the leadership is safe."

Senator Chuck Hagel, Republican of Nebraska, who is considering a run for the Senate leadership, hopes of shaking it up, said that he believed that Mr. Gingrich "did the honorable thing" and "accepted accountability" and warned Senate leaders that they "cannot just merrily skip along with a wink and a nod, say they will do better next time."

Republicans lost seats in the House and failed to make any gains in the Senate last week more because of their own inadequacies than anything the Democrats did, Mr. Hagel said in a telephone interview. "I don't think we had a message" or "a spokesman to articulate where we stand," he said. "We played defense all year and we confused our base. We didn't give them a reason to come out and vote for us."

But Mr. Hagel said he had no idea whether Mr. Gingrich's decision would increase pressure for Senate changes.

Senate Republicans will choose their leaders for the 106th Congress in early December, two weeks after House Republicans meet to choose theirs, allowing ample time for frustrations to fester or abate.

Even before the embattled Mr. Gingrich rocked both wings of the Capitol with his decision on Friday evening, senators were on the phone with each other discussing possible challenges to their leaders, especially Senator Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky, who was in charge of fund-raising and strategy for Senate Republicans in the fall campaign.

Many senators have focused their ire on Mr. McConnell, criticizing what they describe as his inattention to broad campaign themes and his preoccupation with electing Representative Jim Bunning to the Senate in his home state and defeating Senator Russell Feingold, Democrat of Wisconsin, a leader in the campaign finance overhaul effort that Mr. McConnell opposed. Mr. Bunning won, but so did Mr. Feingold.

The campaign post is critically important for this election cycle because control of the Senate will be at stake, along with that of the White House and the House. With Republicans defending more Senate seats than Democrats,

## Tommy Flowers Dies at 92; Helped Crack Nazis' Codes

The Associated Press

LONDON — Tommy Flowers, 92, a British electronics engineer who developed a vast, pioneering computer that cracked German military communications in World War II, died of heart failure Oct. 28 at home in London.

An engineering graduate of the University of London, Mr. Flowers joined the Post Office, then responsible for all national communications, in the 1930s and experimented in electronic telephone transmissions.

During World War II, Mr. Flowers was sent to Bletchley Park, 50 miles from London, where mathematicians, cryptographers and other experts worked on breaking Germany's military codes.

Mr. Flowers secretly developed Colossus, a one-ton machine that revolutionized the first part of decoding by pinpointing the wheel setting used by German operators for coded messages. Colossus had all the characteristics of the computer although it wasn't thought of as a computer at the time, Kenneth Flowers said.

Mr. Flowers' breakthrough lay in devising an electronic machine to do what had previously been done mechanically, his son said.

By the D-Day invasion of June 1944, Mr. Flowers had produced one more Colossus that worked five times as fast as his original one. By the end of the war

in 1945, 10 machines were in operation.

Mr. Flowers remained largely unknown to the wider public because the work was kept secret until the 1970s.

After the war, he returned to the Post Office and tried to persuade his superiors to use technology to produce an all-electronic phone system.

"He spent 20 years trying to persuade them, but he wasn't so successful because he couldn't tell them he had already produced the machine," Mr. Flowers' son said.

Wolfgang Stresemann, 94, Director of Berlin Philharmonic.

BERLIN (AP) — Wolfgang Stresemann, 94, former director of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra while the legendary Herbert von Karajan was its conductor, has died. The orchestra announced Saturday.

Mr. Stresemann, son of the Weimar German chancellor and foreign minister who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1925, fled Nazi Germany for Switzerland and then the United States, where the conductor Bruno Walter became his mentor. He returned to Germany after World War II and became director of the Berlin Philharmonic in 1959, a post he held for 20 years.

He played an essential role in mediating the love-hate relations between the temperamental Mr. von Karajan, who died in 1989, and his musicians.

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## LANGUAGE

## Coin Your Own, for Fun and Profit

By William Safire

**W**ASHINGTON — How are new words created? What's the logic behind neologisms? How can you, working at home, coin your own words for fun and profit?

Here is how you can amaze your friends and dismay your derogators by displaying your hidden ingenuity. The secret: knowing your "combining forms."

Take *-ware*. This started out in the Sanskrit *varṣa*, "water," and came to mean, in English, things of value — "goods." We used this combining form for articles made of clay (*earthenware*) or a range of tools (*hardware*).

Then, in 1960, as computers came on the scene, we had the need for a word to describe the programming needed to go with the hardware. *Computer software*, the opposite of "hard" with the combining form *-ware*. That was only the beginning. If a company promises new software and doesn't meet its deadline, the nonproduct is decided as *wareware*.

Last month, in a harangue against gloom-and-doom economists wringing their hands about a global crisis, I had the need for a name for what ailed them. What's the combining form for an ailment? Often it's *-itis*, as in *sinusitis*. So I blazed away at those afflicted with *global crisis-itis*. Strictly a nonce coinage, but it fit the moment's imperative need.

In the spring 1998 issue of *American Speech*, a Quarterly of Linguistic Usage, Adrienne Lehrer of the University of Arizona has an article about "Scapes, Hobics and Thoms: The Semantics of English Combining Forms." She describes how "source words" like *Watergate* get splintered, with a portion becoming a combining form, from Carter's *Billygate* to Reagan's *Iranagate* to Clinton's *Monicagate*. In the same way *alcoholic* spawned *workaholic* and *chocoholic*, as *-holic* became a combining form meaning "hooked on."

Take a familiar word like *sandwich*.

A culinary creation named after the fourth Earl of Sandwich in 1762. Say you are a bagel baker and you want to use your product instead of bread to make a sandwich. You put up a sign *bagelwich*.

Everyone instantly knows you are pushing a sandwich made on a bagel.

Same with *hamburger*, originally chopped meat enjoyed by residents of Hamburg, Germany. Using the *-burger* combining form, we come up with *cheeseburger* and now *veggieburger*, with a score of variations in between.

You get the meaning instantly with no explanation needed, even if you've never seen or heard the word before.

*Jargonauts* (a play on *Argonauts*) and an example of the *-nauts* combined used by *Reaganauts* like to use *-peak* as their combiner. The source word is George Orwell's *newspeak*, and it spawned everything from my *Hauspeak* (Al Haig's "Shakespear that," and shades-of-gray *nauncial*) to the *San Fernando Valley girls' Valspeak* ("giddy to the max").

Leave behind the *-holics* and *-thoms*. Just as a television marathon blends to *telethon*, an unending stream of fax becomes *faxathon*. We can also skip the *-scapes*. (*Landscape*, the source word, led to *coimates* of *seascape*, *moonscape*, *cityscape* and *Xeriscape*, parks created with little need for water.)

Turn to the fifth letter of the Roman alphabet for the combining form now most in vogue: I've been keeping a fair weather eye on the letter *e*.

"More of us will work as *e-lancers*," said Snigdha Prakash, an NPR reporter, in the course of an interview, defining the term as "free agents who are electronically linked to other soloists for specific projects, and move on when the work is done." These are the unaffiliated employed ("drifters," we used to call them), and the term is a rhyming play on *free-lancer*, originally a mercenary soldier of the Middle Ages, now often a middle-aged soloist.

When *electronic mail*, coined in 1977, was shortened five years later to *e-mail*, it became the combining form

Continued from Page 1

In a smirking swipe at the use of "what is" by the only president we have, a language maven noted that *that was* was in the past perfect tense.

As Lise Nazarenko, a lecturer in English at the University of Vienna, noted: "Has *there been* is not in the past perfect tense, but rather in the present perfect tense. Past perfect would be *had there been*."

*Perfect*, in its most familiar sense, means "flawless"; in an earlier sense, it meant "complete." That sense of "finished" is what we use in grammar: a verb form expressing an action that is complete at the time of speaking or at the time spoken of. And since *has* is present and *had* is past, "has *there been*" is, as the entire *Catch-22* Gang has gleefully pointed out, in the *present perfect tense*.

Continued from Page 1

New York Times Service

## BOOKS

## BLOOD AND VENGEANCE

One Family's Story of the War in Bosnia

By Chuck Sudeic. Illustrated. 393 pages. \$26.95. W.W. Norton.

Reviewed by Herbert S. Okun

**T**HE 1992-95 war in Bosnia-Herzegovina left an indelible imprint on most of the foreign journalists who covered it. Serbian shelling of defenseless cities; brutal "concentration camps" and, above all, "ethnic cleansing" could not be forgotten, and many journalists sought to sum up their experiences in books. Understandably, the quality varied from transient reports resting between hard covers to powerful first-hand accounts enhanced by an enlarging vision.

In the latter category, among others, one thinks of the Americans Roy Gutman, David Rieff and Laura Silber, and Martin Bell and Misha Glenny of Britain.

Chuck Sudeic's superb "Blood and Vengeance" joins that short list and is essential reading for anyone who wants to understand the war in Bosnia. The book traces the course of the larger war through its impact on one Muslim family, and Sudeic's magnifying approach illuminates both the darker corners and the larger framework of the conflict.

The Muslim family whose tragic destiny he chronicles is that of Husein and Hiba Celik and their three sons and a daughter. Related to the family by marriage, Sudeic is an American of Croatian descent who arrived in Yugoslavia in 1990 and covered the fighting in Croatia and Bosnia for The New York Times from 1990 to 1995. Over the following years, he returned to the former Yugoslavia in an effort to ascertain the fate of the Celiks, who had been driven by Serbian ethnic cleansing from their mountain village of Kupusovici to the nearby eastern Bosnian mining town of Srebrenica, one of the UN safe areas.

Through the histories of the extended Celik family and their neighbors, Serb and Muslim alike, Sudeic draws a compelling portrait of life in the ancient Bosnian villages and towns along the Drina River, for centuries the border between Bosnia and Serbia. Serbia also records "life along a troubled border," the mutual fears and agonisms, as well as the persisting blood feuds. He notes without comment that both the grandfather and father of Husein Celik died violent deaths. His grandfather, a conscript in the Aus-

trian Army, was killed by Serbian neighbors at the beginning of World War I; his father, a farmer, was killed by Serbian guerrillas in World War II.

Husein and his family's turn came in the spring of 1992 when, after an ill-fated referendum on Bosnian independence, Serbian-inspired violence exploded. Little reported upon at the time, in eastern Bosnia the Bosnian Serb leaders and their mentors in Belgrade were carrying out a calculated plan to create an "ethnically based" Bosnian Serb Republic — Republika Srpska, they called it — next door to Serbia.

Ethnically based meant ethnic cleansing for these majority-Muslim areas. The early parts of "Blood and Vengeance" focus on the fighting in 1992-93, culminating in the declaration of Srebrenica as a safe area by the UN Security Council in April 1993. Sudeic is particularly critical of the permanent members of the council, for he sees their decision as a cynical ploy to avoid decisive political-military action, thereby turning Srebrenica into "something worse than a concentration camp." Like thousands of other Muslims, Husein and most of the Celik family huddled in Srebrenica for years, surviving on humanitarian aid until the Bosnian Serb army launched a large-scale attack and took the town in July 1995.

The capture of Srebrenica, with UN peacekeeping troops standing by helplessly, forms the calamitous denouement of "Blood and Vengeance." Sudeic recounts in detail the events leading up to the fall of the town and the subsequent massacres of the Muslims, overwhelmingly civilians, who had sought refuge there, the largest mass murder in Europe since the end of World War II.

Husein Celik and his son-in-law, Muhammed, along with 7,000 to 8,000 other Muslim men, were rounded up and taken away by the Bosnian Serb forces of General Ratko Mladic and have not been seen again. Almost certainly they are dead. Husein's four children survived the Srebrenica massacre. His daughter and two sons went to live in Canada, and another son remained in a "characterless place" south of Sarajevo, a former Serbian area now part of the Muslim-Croat Federation that makes up half of a divided Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Celik family has not returned home. Sudeic does not say at their decision, noting that the Dayton accords "left the Bosnian Serb nationalists ... the very things who had started the violence

Herbert S. Okun, former U.S. ambassador to East Germany and the United Nations, wrote this for The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the most mysterious elements in card play is the "useless fifth." It always seems safe for a defender to make one discard from a five-card suit when it is clear that neither opponent can match that length. But there are some interesting exceptions, such as the diagrammed deal played at Honors Club in Manhattan.

South was Angus Boehm, whose students call him the Professor. He had been teaching squeeze plays to the North player, Carol Diana, but the rare variety involved here was not part of the lesson. She opened one-diamond and passed her partner's bid of three clubs, which was pre-emptive in the partnership style. This is one of the ways modern players solve the

problem of a long suit in a weak responding hand. An alternative is the "negative free bid," which calls for two clubs in this situation, after an overall, to be nonforcing.

South won the heart lead with dummy's ace and led the singleton trump. East put up his ace and played the heart king followed by the 10.

Boehm's aim in life was to avoid the spade guess. Since all the hearts had disappeared, he could afford to lead his last trump. This forced West to throw the 10 to keep his diamond guard, and South drew the diamond six from dummy. Now a spade was led, West won his ace, and dummy took the last two tricks.

But if East had saved his

"useless fifth" heart, coming

down to two spades a heart and a diamond, it would not have been safe to lead the last trump. Boehm would have had to guess in spades and might well have guessed wrong and gone down.

After winning his trump trick, West shifted to a diamond and, South finessed dummy's queen successfully. He ruffed a heart and cashed a trump to reach the ending shown at left.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## A Precedent in Kosovo?

## NATO Is Split on Authority to Use Force

By William Drozdzik  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — The Kosovo crisis has exposed serious differences between the United States and its European allies over whether NATO has the legal authority to take military action outside its territory without the explicit approval of the United Nations.

The debate is expected to sharpen in the weeks to come as the Western military alliance explores a new strategic concept that will guide its approach to security concerns in the 21st century.

The escalation of NATO's peacekeeping duties in the Balkans and its role in the world's most powerful military alliance is shaping that new agenda.

The debate over the scope of NATO's authority was kindled by its decision last month to conduct air strikes against Yugoslavia if its security forces did not withdraw from Kosovo Province, where they have been banting an emergency alliance, growth, which may be the most vulnerable part of the world's way.

These questions will remain when the Yugoslav president, Slobodan Milosevic, agreed to a pullout. But before that last-minute accord, NATO ambassadors decided to pass authority for carrying out the air strikes to NATO's chief military commander, and that decision is now recognized as a crucial turning point for the alliance.

"We realize we are pushing the envelope and making up history as we go along," said Richard Holbrooke, the U.S. special envoy who brokered the Kosovo settlement with Mr. Milosevic.

"But NATO has now shown it is willing to take military action in areas where it was not involved before, and that it does not have to seek explicit authority from the United Nations Security Council to do so."

Some European allies, such as France, Italy and Germany, insist that UN authority remains essential for fu-

niture NATO operations outside the territory of its members. They contend that Kosovo was an exception because of a potential humanitarian disaster posed by tens of thousands of refugees.

"We set great store by the principle that force — if it is needed as a last resort — requires a mandate from the United Nations and in international law," said the German foreign minister, Joschka Fischer.

But Mr. Holbrooke, whom President Bill Clinton has nominated as U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations, contends that constantly deferring to the Security Council would give the United Nations "a monopoly on the use of force and allow the worst tyrants in the world a free hand to oppress their people."

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A member of the Kosovo Liberation Army guarding a checkpoint near the village of Obrinje, about 30 kilometers west of Pristina.

## Pinochet, 'Hurt,' Denounces Arrest

## Ex-Chilean Dictator Vows to Fight Any Attempt to Extradite Him

By Warren Hoge  
New York Times Service

LONDON — General Augusto Pinochet said Sunday that he was "hurt and bewildered" by his arrest in London, and he vowed to fight "with all my spirit" attempts to extradite him to Spain to stand trial.

In a statement issued Sunday morning from the private clinic where he is recovering from back surgery, the 52-year-old former dictator said: "A show trial in Spain, a foreign land, is not justice. It is certainly not British justice."

General Pinochet was taken into custody Oct. 16 in a surprise arrest by British police acting on an extradition request from a Spanish judge, Baltasar Garzon, who is investigating atrocities committed during the "dirty wars" in Latin America in the 1970s and '80s.

Judge Garzon wants to bring charges of genocide, torture and terrorism against the general in the loss of more than 3,000 lives in Chile and abroad.

On Oct. 28, the High Court in London ruled that General Pinochet had immunity from arrest and prosecution because he was a former head of state, but it ordered him to remain here under police guard while an appeal of that decision was argued.

That appeal is now before the law lords of the House of Lords, England's highest court, and a third day of arguments is scheduled Monday, with a final decision on the general's liberty to leave Britain expected later in the week.

In the statement Sunday, the first word from General Pinochet since the episode began, he said that he was lying in his hospital bed when his wife told him of his arrest.

"She was in tears as she tried to speak," he said. "I was hurt and bewildered."

He said the peaceful future of countries that had experienced internal con-

flict lay in "reconciliation," and he said that "in Chile as elsewhere, retribution is the enemy of reconciliation." He cited Spain, South Africa and Northern Ireland as positive examples where "wide decisions have been made not to revisit the past."

The opening up of old wounds, bringing back into debate issues where the true facts have long since been forgotten, serves no purpose," he added.

In that connection, General Pinochet said that reports of what took place in his own country had been "a travesty of the truth" and that, as a result, he had become victimized by "spurious attempts by foreign prosecutors to convict me on unproven charges."

He said he was heartened by the support of the Chilean government but made no mention of the divided sentiments among the people of Chile over his fate.

"My fellow citizens have come to terms with our nation's past," he said. "They are my true judges. That is why I shall fight this extradition request with all my spirit, supported by the president and government of my country. And God willing, I shall return home to Chile with my family where I hope to live the last years of my life in peace."

He gave a version of Chile's recent history and his role in it at odds with that of his opponents who accuse him of the bloody overthrow of a democratically elected government and a systematic campaign of torture, kidnapping and murdering to keep himself in power.

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fusion with the guarantees of safety I offered to him. In the end he chose not to take this course. Instead he chose suicide."

He said, "I am clear in my mind that the return to Chile of true democracy, all individual people are entitled to which not have been achieved without the removal of the Marxist government."

He conceded that many freedoms were lost "for a brief period during the early 1970s. Yes, it took time to bring them back. But I regard it as my greatest achievement that these freedoms did indeed return."

He said he was dismayed with Britain, a country he has always expressed fondness for and that he supported in the 1982 Falklands war with Argentina.

"I am saddened that the experience of my arrest has shaken my belief in Britain. Previously, I never doubted that Britain was a country where people may move about freely."

The British government has said that the Pinochet case is a judicial one between magistrates in two European countries and that it therefore cannot act on requests from people like Margaret Thatcher to free the general and let him return home. General Pinochet had tea in Lady Thatcher's Belgravian home shortly before his arrest.

Attorneys seeking a reversal of the High Court order argued last week that crimes against humanity historically were never protected by sovereign immunity and that some of the charges against General Pinochet date to a period in which he was not the head of state of Chile.

On Monday, the five law lords will hear a lawyer representing Amnesty International and other groups representing victims of the Chilean coup followed by lawyers who will argue for upholding the finding of the High Court and letting General Pinochet return home.

## Ruin Brought On by Mud

## Economics, Not Just Lives, Are Devastated

By Molly Moore  
Washington Post Service

the trees, but tossed a rope to other survivors, struggling to haul them out of the muck, one by one.

By nightfall, 40 injured people were sprawled on the dirt floor of their small home. Many more who were out of reach of the rope lifeline could be heard moaning for help. For three days, Mrs. Centeno and her husband tended to their broken bones and bloody lacerations.

They ripped every spare piece of clothing in the modest house into strips for bandages. When they ran out of food, they sliced up the carcass of a cow that had washed into their yard. And still, they could hear the desperate wails of the children in the trees.

Four of the people pulled from the mud died in their home. And then, the unthinkable: Continuing rains sent another swell of mud rushing down the shoulder of the volcano, sweeping away the trees and the crying children clinging to them. The next day a rescue helicopter arrived.

Five houses, including Mrs. Centeno's, remain in Rolando Rodriguez; only one house was not destroyed in El Porvenir. The once lush green fields of corn, wheat and soybeans had been turned into a vast sea of mud and debris in a matter of minutes.

Mrs. Centeno and her husband — and millions of people across Central America — are uncertain how they will persevere. They have lost not only families and villages and life as they once knew it, but livelihoods in regions where survival has never been easy.

International organizations as well as Central American leaders describe the effects of the storm in nothing short of apocalyptic terms. Brian Atwood, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development, said the storm wiped out 25 years of investment in Central America's infrastructure. Honduran officials said the disaster had set the country back 30 years. Some Honduran officials, however, contend that the death toll of more than 6,000 cited by President Carlos Flores Facusse could well be too high and is unsubstantiated.

"In economic terms, this is the worst natural disaster in the history of Central America," said Mark Cackler of the World Bank's Central America division.

Carlos Langar, a senior official in the Nicaraguan Ministry of Social Action, said: "If anyone could think of a plan to destroy Nicaragua, there could be no better plan than this. This phenomenon changed the geography of Nicaragua. It is just like we are in a postwar situation."

In fact, the three hardest hit countries, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala, had only recently begun to recover from the debilitating effects of years of civil war.

The Honduran government and Justice minister, Delmer Urtizo Panting, said: "The damage is so great that there is no way to quantify it right now. There is still an economy here now, but it is a crisis economy, an emergency economy."

"This is going to be a whole new country when it is rebuilt," he said.

President Flores estimated that about 70 percent of the agricultural output of Honduras had been decimated, including the near-destruction of coffee crops and of shrimp farms that were part of the country's thriving shrimp export sector.

Honduran officials said that 60 percent of the country's infrastructure had been ripped apart, making the country almost impossible to road. Officials said repairs could total \$2 billion.

Nicaraguan officials said that nearly half the country had been cut off because of washed-out highways and bridges and that nearly 300 schools had been destroyed or damaged so badly that they could not be used.

In addition, Nicaraguan officials estimate more than one-third of the country's agricultural crops have been destroyed.

In both countries, an estimated 2 million people have been left homeless, in many cases with their entire villages swept away.

## Radical Palestinians Resist Charter Change

## Portuguese Reject More Government

LISBON — Portuguese voters rebuffed the governing Socialists on Sunday by rejecting a referendum on creating a new tier of local government.

Government ministers conceded defeat after exit polls showed opposition by about 60 percent of the electorate.

"It was rejected conclusively. We have to respect the will of the electorate," the planning and public works minister, Joao Cravinho, told the state television channel RTP.

According to a poll run by RTP, 60 percent to 65 percent of the electorate voted down the plan to set up eight regional authorities with some autonomous powers over how central government funds should be spent in their areas.

The couple could not reach the children in

## New Caledonia Votes

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — New Caledonians have voted by a wide margin to put their nickel-rich Pacific island on the road to autonomy from France, officials in the capital, Noumea, and in the French capital, Paris, announced Sunday.

According to unofficial final results,

the approval vote was 71.9 percent, with

28.1 percent opposed. More than 74 percent of the territory's 100,000 registered voters participated.

(Reuters)

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## INTERNATIONAL

**Caspian Pipeline Tug-of-War: Washington Favors Geopolitics Over Economics**By Stephen Kinzer  
*New York Times Service***BAKU, Azerbaijan** — Soon after dawn each day, the promenade that runs along the shore of the Caspian Sea fills with Americans and other expatriates out for a morning run.

Many of them are Texas oilmen, and after dark they congregate at Margaritaville, a Tex-Mex restaurant that features tacos, enchiladas and refried beans. Gas executives from Louisiana prefer the jambalaya and gumbo at another favorite haunt, the Ragin' Cajun. Later, some join the newly rich Azerbaijanis who pack glittery local discos.

Once a distant and sleepy outpost of the Soviet Union, Baku is a boomtown where the scent of big money hangs in

the air. Huge amounts of oil and gas are believed to lie beneath the Caspian, and three new nations that share its shoreline — Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan — stand to reap billions of dollars from what looks like the century's last big bonanza.

Because the Caspian region is landlocked, however, pipelines must be built to carry its oil to world markets. Oil companies are soon to announce which route they prefer for their main export pipeline from Baku.

Many nations, including the United States, believe the decision will have profound economic and geopolitical consequences, and are lobbying intensely for their favored routes.

At stake is far more than the fate of the complex Caspian region itself. Rivalries

**As oil companies prepare to make a decision, Washington is making a final effort to persuade them that they should build a pipeline across Georgia and Turkey.**

being played out here will have a decisive impact in shaping the post-Communist world, and in determining how much influence the United States will have over its development.

"This is about America's energy security, which depends on diversifying our sources of oil and gas worldwide," said Energy Secretary Bill Richardson, who has put Caspian issues among his key priorities. "It's also about preventing strategic inroads by those who don't share our values."

"We're trying to move these newly independent countries toward the West," Mr. Richardson added. "We would like to see them reliant on Western commercial and political interests rather than going another way. We've made a substantial political investment in the Caspian, and it's very important to us that both the pipeline map and the politics come out right."

The administration of President Bill Clinton is making a final effort to persuade oil companies that they should

build their pipeline across Georgia and Turkey, a route that would promote U.S. interests in the region.

Russia and Iran are pushing routes of their own, and urging the companies not to commit themselves to the U.S.-backed one.

Oil executives must weigh pressure from Washington against a backdrop of low oil prices and the worldwide economic downturn. In this climate they are reluctant to commit themselves to multi-billion-dollar investments — especially, perhaps, the U.S.-backed proposal, which oil companies estimate will cost \$4 billion. This is roughly double the estimate for the other plans, which involve shorter distances.

Azerbaijan has already lived through one oil boom. It reached its peak a century ago, led by pioneers with names like Nobel, Rothschild and Rockefeller.

For most of this century, only two states bordered on the Caspian Sea: the Soviet Union and Iran. Both had vast energy reserves in other places, and neither paid much attention to those under and around the Caspian.

In the early 1990s, however, the political geography of the region changed radically. Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan emerged from the debris of the Soviet Union. All three have come to realize that they control enough oil and gas to make them fabulously rich.

Nothing speaks louder than oil. To share in that wealth, energy companies from nearly 40 nations have descended on the Caspian. William Courtney, a senior State Department official and former ambassador to Kazakhstan and Georgia, has estimated that by 2010, foreign firms will invest as much as \$50 billion in Caspian oil fields alone, not counting the billions they will spend to develop gas fields and build pipelines.

"It's not often that a whole region like this becomes available," said Igor Efimov, who directs Pennzoil's operation here.

"Let's guess that the market price for oil stays where it is now, about \$15 a barrel," Mr. Efimov said. "Subtract about \$5 a barrel for operating costs, transportation and taxes," he added.

"What you're left with, the amount of money that is going to hit this country could easily be \$50 billion to \$100 billion or more. You and I will both be dead by the time all that money finishes flowing in, but it is just a mind-boggling number."

Before anyone can begin making these fortunes from Caspian oil, however, a decision must be made about where to lay the main export pipeline.

Under a 1994 contract between Azerbaijan and 11 foreign oil companies — among them Pennzoil, Exxon and Amoco — the companies will recommend rather than dictate a pipeline location to the Azerbaijani government. But since they will pay for whatever pipeline is built, their recommendation carries great weight.

The Clinton administration is fervently promoting a route that runs from Baku through Georgia and Turkey to the Mediterranean. At a port near the Turkish town of Ceyhan, the oil would be loaded onto tankers for shipment to European markets.

This Baku-Ceyhan route fulfills every U.S. condition. It passes through only countries friendly to the United States — Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey — and avoids both Russia and Iran. It would also pull the Caspian region away from Russia's shadow and toward the West.

Leaders of Caspian nations met in Turkey on Oct. 29 and signed a declaration favoring the U.S.-backed route. But they did not offer any financial support to reduce its \$4 billion estimated cost.

The Clinton administration has told oil companies that for political reasons it cannot give them large subsidies to build the Baku-Ceyhan pipeline. Instead it is pressing Turkey to do so. Turkish leaders are reportedly open to the idea because they badly want the pipeline, but have not yet produced a package of incentives.

Mr. Clinton's special envoy to the Caspian countries, Richard Morningstar, is working to persuade Turkey to improve its offer, and says he believes Turkish officials are responding.

For half the estimated cost of the Baku-Ceyhan pipeline, however, oil companies might build a line either southward through Iran to the Gulf or northward to the Russian port of Novorossiisk on the Black Sea. A route to Georgia's Black Sea port of Batumi is shorter and would be even cheaper.

"Pipelines are supposed to be built for commercial reasons, not political reasons," said Robert Ebel, an energy specialist at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

"The plan to build through Turkey emerged as a way to help Turkey, and because our government doesn't want a pipeline through Iran. But that doesn't put the project on a paying basis."

This attitude, which is widespread in the oil business, drives some U.S. officials to distraction. They are deeply convinced that building a pipeline from Baku to Ceyhan is vital to the United States' long-term security.

Richard Matzke, the president of Chevron Overseas Petroleum, said the Baku-Ceyhan option favored by the United States "probably isn't the most rational solution at the moment," and other oil executives agree. As a result, some administration officials have privately concluded that the Baku-Ceyhan line is not going to be built in the next few years. They believe the oil companies are preparing to announce that they will build a line only as far as Georgia, leaving open the possibility of a future extension to Ceyhan.

The Clinton administration is preparing to portray the decision for Georgia as a victory, on the grounds that the pipeline will be built along an "east-west axis" rather than north through Russia or south through Iran. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott said recently that "an ordinary for the Baku-Ceyhan pipeline is at least premature and, we believe, wrong and inaccurate."

If oil companies announce that they will only build a pipeline as far as Georgia's Black Sea coast, they must decide what to do with the oil once it reaches there. The only maritime route out of the Black Sea is through the Bosphorus, and is already so crowded that the Turkish government has announced plans to limit its ship traffic.

Officials in Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine say they have the ideal alternative. They want to receive Caspian oil at ports on the western shore of the Black Sea, and then send it to European markets on barges or through existing pipelines.

But U.S. officials scoff at these proposals. "We don't see them as practical and we don't see who would finance them," said a White House aide. "Ceyhan is the way to go."

**Blair Is Said To Tap Patten For EU Post**By Tom Buerk  
*International Herald Tribune***LONDON** — In a move that could bolster British efforts to join the euro and embarrass the opposition Conservative Party, Prime Minister Tony Blair was reported Sunday to be seeking to appoint Chris Patten to a seat on the European Union's executive commission.

A spokesman for Mr. Blair insisted Sunday that no decision had been made, but the Conservatives made no attempt to play down a report in The Sunday Times that claimed Mr. Patten was the prime minister's first choice.

"Clearly Mr. Patten is a very senior and experienced figure in British politics, and would doubtless do a good job," a spokesman for the Conservative Party said. The report appeared one day after government sources confirmed that the Conservative Party leader, William Hague, had recommended a relatively obscure party figure, the former parliamentary whip Alastair Goodlad, for the commission post.

By contrast, Mr. Patten has an international profile, having served as Britain's last governor in Hong Kong. He is also a long-time advocate of an active British role in the EU, a stance that puts him out of step with the deep Euroskepticism of Mr. Hague and most Conservative members of Parliament.

The Labour government appeared to take a more decisive tilt toward the euro in the past week after Peter Mandelson, the trade and industry minister, said it was only a question of when Britain would enter, not if. The Labour Party has been gearing its policy toward putting adoption of the common currency to a referendum sometime around 2002.

A poll in the Express on Sunday found that 86 percent of respondents regarded Britain's entry as inevitable.

The EU position will come open when Sir Leon Brittan leaves at the end of his third term at the commission at the end of 1999. Mr. Blair has appointed a number of moderate Conservatives to government positions including Mr. Patten, who currently is leading a government commission on policing in Northern Ireland.



Karin Schake/Agence France Presse

**IRAQ: Viewing Cooperation as Over, U.S. Prepares to Abandon Arms Inspections Regime**

Continued from Page 1

is likely to be a few weeks away, giving U.S. officials time to convince the world that Washington is not eager for blood and that Mr. Saddam has had every opportunity to avoid a strike.

But these officials agree that the use of force is more likely now and that one aim will be to undermine Mr. Saddam's hold on power.

They also agree that one likely consequence of using force is the expulsion of the UN inspectors, known as Unesco, and the end of an extraordinary seven-year effort to disarm Iraq by inspection.

"Our goal is to maintain the unity of the Security Council and contain Iraq, keeping the elements of containment" that reduce Mr. Saddam's ability to threaten his neighbors and the world, "namely Unesco and sanc-

tions," an American official said. "But nobody is seeking to preserve a useless Unesco, and Unesco cannot work without Iraqi cooperation, which has not been forthcoming, despite every promise," the official said.

Some regional experts urge that the inspections be maintained.

Edward Djerejian, a former ambassador to Syria and Israel, said: "It is critical that Unesco keep its operations in Iraq" because Mr. Saddam wants weapons of mass destruction, Mr. Djerejian said. "The integrity of the inspection regime must be maintained, because it has been effective."

But U.S. officials argue that inspections have not been effective in discovering Iraq's chemical and biological secrets and that their integrity cannot be preserved without Iraqi cooperation.

If force is used, the officials say, the stated justification will be to support UN resolutions and to reduce Iraq's ability to make or use weapons of mass destruction. The stated aim will not be to eliminate those weapons, since they cannot be eliminated with air power. Nor will the stated aim be to drive Mr. Saddam from power because that, too, cannot be guaranteed from the air.

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But force will also be used "against the sources of his regime," a senior official said. Translated, that means an effort to weaken Mr. Saddam's grip on power and promote his fall.

Possible targets would include Mr. Saddam's ethnic base in Tikrit, his Revolutionary Guards, his Interior Ministry and secret police, his weapons, his palaces and communications.

Still, officials say the Pentagon remains reluctant to use force and that Arab allies are concerned the real victims of violence will be the Iraqi people, already suffering from sanctions.

The serious threat Mr. Saddam poses was overblown in the effort to sell the possible attack, some senior U.S. officials say.

Defense Secretary William Cohen appeared on television brandishing a bag of sugar in an effort to describe how small a dose of biological and chemical weapons it would take to threaten Americans, but his own chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Henry Shelton, expressed serious reservations about the ability of the Pentagon to destroy such easily hidden and reconstituted weapons from the air.

The confrontation was defused, but not ended, when the UN secretary-general, Kofi Annan, went to Baghdad and used the imminent threat of force by the United States and Britain to obtain a promise from Mr. Saddam that Unesco would have the access it needed.

Given all the policy confusion, U.S. and British officials were relieved, but hardly pleased. They expected another round of Iraqi defiance, and held a thorough policy review, with its conclusions being put into practice now.

The first conclusion was to try to prevent Mr. Saddam from dictating the game and manipulating Washington through Unesco. By trying to avoid confrontation on Mr. Saddam's terms and to keep the Security Council unified, the United States urged Unesco and its chairman, Richard Butler, to avoid unnecessary confrontations with Iraq that would allow Mr. Saddam to put the blame on Unesco, rather than letting the United States and Britain to put the blame on the Iraqi leader, where it presumably belongs.

The Clinton administration is preparing to portray the decision for Georgia as a victory, on the grounds that the pipeline will be built along an "east-west axis" rather than north through Russia or south through Iran. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott said recently that "an ordinary for the Baku-Ceyhan pipeline is at least premature and, we believe, wrong and inaccurate."

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**KOSOVO: Refugees Return, Warily, to Find Many Homes Ruined**

Continued from Page 1

ing in the hills have moved indoors.

Fear of the well-armed Serbian police who camped in their villages, even in their homes, had been the ultimate deterrent to returning home. Now that the refugees are out of the hills, many are doubling up with friends and neighbors.

Some are sleeping in their cars. Others have found a room or two still intact at home, and a few lucky ones have found relatively little damage.

The catastrophe depicted by U.S. officials — of refugees dying in the snow in the mountains — appears to have been averted.

But many of the 250,000 refugees that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees estimates were milling around Kosovo during the height of the fighting still lack proper shelter.

And many say they still feel skittish about their security.

About 10,000 Serbian special police officers remain in Kosovo, the number that NATO officials said they and Mr. Milosevic had agreed was the number before the fighting began last March.

These officers, according to an agreement signed by Mr. Milosevic and the NATO supreme commander, General Wesley Clark of the United States, on Oct. 25, are allowed to man 27 "observation posts" in designated areas.

But there seems to be enough maneuvering around the edges of the agreement to crimp the confidence of the refugees that they will be safe at home.

The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees has reported, for example, that the Serbian police were using an earthmover to dig what appeared to be a new post at Orlac, near Malisovo. The agency said the arrival of truckloads of police officers at Cernjilac, near Djakovica, had caused newly returned refugees to flee again.

Reports filed by the Kosovo Diplomatic Observer Mission, which consists of officials from the United States, Western Europe and Russia, say the Serbian police are continuing patrols intended to harass returning refugees.

Over the weekend, on the border with Montenegro, Serbia's sole partner in the Yugoslav Federation, 11 ethnic Albanians returning to their homes in Kosovo

were taken off a bus; they are still being held by the Serbian police in Pec, observers said.

What should be the more solvable problem of making damaged homes livable for winter is also difficult.

"We're talking about 20,000 houses that need to be rebuilt," said Margaret O'Keefe, the director of the UN refugee agency in Serbia. "Even if houses look O.K. from the outside, you go inside and you find the walls are crumbling."

Rain and mud made for miserable conditions as returning refugees tried to clean up gutted houses and drain damaged wells.

Mrs. Millaku, 40, and her husband, Ibrahim, 45, seemed at a loss where to start. Not a room in their home of 16 years was habitable.

Rain poured through windows where the glass had melted from the fire that burned in rooms filled with furniture and appliances.

"We've collected some cooking pots, some wire and a few things," Mr. Millaku said as he pointed to a pile of belongings. "There isn't much that is useful that they didn't ruin."

The judge ordered the sentences carried out in public. (AP, Reuters)

**Bangladesh Court Sentences 15 to Die**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**DHAKA, Bangladesh** — A Bangladeshi court sentenced 15 former army officers to death by firing squad Sunday for killing the country's first prime minister in a 1975 coup, court officials said.

Four others, including a former junior minister for information, were acquitted in the killing of Sheikh Mujib Rahman, father of the current prime minister, Sheikh Hasina Wazed.

After taking office in 1976, Sheikh Hasina used her power to bring her father's killers to trial, saying that ensuring justice would help entrench democracy in this volatile country.

Judge Kazi Golam Rasul announced the verdict in a trial that started in July 1997. "They deserve no mercy," the judge said while reading out his 171-page judgment to a packed court in Dhaka.

The judge ordered the sentences carried out in public. (AP, Reuters)

Chiaki Mukai and John Glenn on Sunday. The crewmates spent nine days in space.

geriatric research and part-time scientist, faces still more medical testing in the coming weeks.

He was poked and prodded during the mission to measure similarities between what happens to astronauts in space and bodily changes occurring with age, like loss of bone and muscle mass, greater susceptibility to infection and sleep difficulties. The experiments required him to provide 10 blood samples and 16 urine samples in space.

Officials in Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine say they have the ideal alternative.



# TRAVEL FOR KNOWLEDGE

## NEW HORIZONS AND FRESH SKILLS

Who says that business and pleasure don't mix?

These days, work and play are not unlike extra virgin olive oil and balsamic vinegar. Separately, each has its particular merits – but whisk them together and presto – they form a delicious vinaigrette.

Many of today's "working vacations" follow such a recipe. They combine the learning of fundamental career skills and easily digestible information with the exotic flavor of far-flung destinations.

In 1956, U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower had an inspired thought: What if private American citizens from various professions were to communicate and work directly with their counterparts in other countries to promote international understanding? The thought blossomed into People to People International (PTPI), a nonprofit educational and cultural exchange organization that today offers a multitude of programs.

Among the most interesting are the summer and spring break Traveling Seminars – cosponsored by the University of Missouri-Kansas City – which expose participants to foreign countries' major issues by placing them in direct contact with the places, players and professionals involved.

Instead of wading through the business section of the newspaper, participants can sign up for one (or both) parts of the International Business and Economics seminar, which gives them the lowdown on impending Euro-dom from the perspective of leading business and government figures in Britain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. In London, a trip to the Tate is bracketed by forays to Lloyds of London and the Labour Party Quarters. Strolling along the Seine in Paris is followed by a glimpse behind the scenes of companies like Air France and France Telecom. In Amsterdam, participants can not only eat Edam, but witness how it is made, sold and distributed.

If PTPI's philosophy is to plunge right into the midst of things, the Centro Panamericano de Idiomas (CPI) at Monteverde attempts quite literally to elevate its students to new heights. Indeed, nature-lovers who come to learn or perfect their Spanish in this lush rural region of Costa Rica truly find their heads in the clouds – CPI is scenically squeezed between the Santa Elena and Monteverde Cloud Forests. When daily classes let out, activities such as mountain hikes, tours of the local Butterfly Farm and participation in conservation projects – combined with possible home-stays – allow ample opportunity for linguistic practice, while ensuring that students' vacations unfold far from the madding crowd.

Those with some time on their hands might consider embarking upon the University of Pittsburgh's Semester at Sea program. Billed as a "floating university," whose seaworthy campus brings together college students and professors,



Gateway vacations can be combined with all sorts of cultural enrichment, from language courses to study at sea.

foreign experts, crew members and adults of all ages, this academic ark sets sail around the world every spring and fall for a period of 100 days.

Ports of call for spring 1999 include Venezuela and Brazil, South Africa and Kenya, India and China, Vietnam and Japan. Field trips – which range from eating fried pyramids while sailing down the Amazon to learning about India's caste system by doing community work – are supplemented by a fantastic range of shipboard courses.

Of course, upgrading skills and knowledge is not only about tuning into the rest of the world, but about tuning into one's self as well. As such, Licensed Counselor Susan Shields' retreat, La Querencia, located in southern Arizona, offers an alternative for burned-out businesspeople. La Querencia subscribes to the idea that happy people are more productive, and thus more able to achieve profitability.

After consulting with a company's management, Ms. Shields uses an eclectic mixture of Jungian psychology, Taoist philosophy and Native American shamanism to devise individual and group therapy workshops that will help bosses and employees alike improve their rational-emotive thinking, learn to resolve conflicts, enhance their ability to achieve goals and transmute stress into energy. Issues tackled range from "Esteem: applause from within/applause from without" to "Getting Real: shedding the masks."

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## THE CHOICE LIES JUST A CLICK AWAY

Surfing the Web is a good way to find courses.

In these cyberdays in which we live, there is less and less need for those in search of a learning vacation to wander the aisles of the local library, scan the pages of a glossy travel magazine or write away for brochures that take weeks to arrive in the mail. Schools and universities, groups and institutes, tours and programs of all types are creating dynamic, colorful, and easily navigable Web sites stuffed with catalogs, information pages, links and application forms – available with a click of the mouse.

• [www.travlang.com/languages/](http://www.travlang.com/languages/) allows you to type in the tongue you speak and then click on one of many little flags to choose the language you want to learn. Options range from standard idioms – French, Spanish, German – to the likes of Tagalog, Icelandic and Marshallese. Clicking on the little flag not only produces the names of appropriate language schools, but also gives a list of basic vocabulary and currency exchange rates and offers links to translation dictionaries and chat forums.

• [www.shawguides.com/](http://www.shawguides.com/) proposes complete, concise, and constantly updated listings of over 3,000 learning vacations and "creative career" courses offered all over the world. Choose your main interest – cooking schools, writers' conferences, arts and crafts workshops, water sports, for example – and then narrow down the search by choosing the location, time period and/or specialty.

• [www.tsunam.com/fwschools/schools.htm](http://www.tsunam.com/fwschools/schools.htm) – is a more offbeat site whose host is Fine Woodworking Magazine. It gives descriptions and addresses of, and links to, schools and workshops in North America that offer courses in over 100 countries that can be accessed by choosing a specific country, subject, or program (ranging from academic years and semesters

to time period and/or specialty).

• [www.studyabroad.com/](http://www.studyabroad.com/) provides information on thousands of study abroad programs in over 100 countries that can be accessed by choosing a specific country, subject, or program (ranging from academic years and semesters

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SPONSORED SECTION

## TRAVEL FOR KNOWLEDGE

## SENSE IN SEARCH OF SENSIBILITY

*When vacation comes, creativity isn't far behind.*

**T**ravel provides the ideal opportunity for letting sense be overcome by sensibility. Foreign locales and settings not only allow a change of scene, but also serve as creative inspiration.

That novel that's been languishing for years between the chores? Sunday afternoons might get a necessary jump-start if it were dusted off and transported to, say, St. Petersburg where, against the backdrop of the White Nights Festival, the Russian Writers' Workshop is held.

Amid the onion domes and pastel facades of the Russian City, a faculty of international authors — this year's roster includes Tony Kushner, Carolyn Forché, Phillip Lopate and Francine Prose — joins some of the most reputed Russian writers in leading a series of panels, workshops, writing sessions and private consultations that focus on all types of creative writing, from short fiction and poetry to playwriting and creative nonfiction. Sessions run for two weeks and participants can choose between accommodations in a hotel and a university residence. Furthermore, in the event of writer's block, ample

distraction is provided by workshop-sponsored museum tours, trips to the countryside and parties held in the city's palaces.

Manhattan transfer

New York University's Tisch School of the Arts is another institution that underscores the myriad creative possibilities that a foreign destination can awaken. For this reason, NYU purchased La Pietra, a 15th-century Florentine villa with stunning gardens and an important Renaissance art collection. While housed at the estate's Villa Natale, between May and August students can choose from several courses, all of which directly incorporate the city of Florence, located minutes away. One of the most interesting options, Writing Florence, is taught by professional New York dramatists and scriptwriters and has students completing a play or screenplay using the city of the Medici as the major location. Lectures and analysis sessions in small groups are complemented by roving field trips that allow writers to integrate knowledge and firsthand experience.



Courses in the arts are often a bridge to the local culture.

ence of the richly atmospheric town into their texts.

Amid the intense blues, rich colors, and snow-dusted mountains of New Mexico, the Taos Art School offers weeklong and weekend workshop classes in Native American arts, ranging from basketry and pottery to weaving and sculpture. Here in Georgia O'Keeffe country, beyond being merely inspirational, Nature — earth, clay, plants, fibers — constitutes the actual raw material of the artistic objects being created.

Aside from the 50 workshops given every year between June and October, the school organizes excursions into the spectacular New Mexico mountains and canyons. Many of these trips combine hiking and horseback-riding with creative activities — among them photography, painting and storytelling. •

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## THE FINE ART OF LIVING

*From cuisine to canoe-building, there's always another skill to perfect.*

**A**lthough *savoir faire* is meant to appear impressively effortless, it is in fact often painstakingly learned, and in constant need of fine-tuning — which is undoubtedly why so many courses and classes in the various "arts of living" abound.

Take for example Boulder, Colorado-based *La Cucina al Focaccia's* approach to learning Italian cooking in the picturesque Ligurian fishing village of Tellaro. For five days in March and November, participants live, eat and drink in Locanda Miranda, a small inn with a reputed restaurant, the better with which to follow every move, mince and marinade made by owner/chef Angelo Cabani.

Mr. Cabani — whose family has lived in Tellaro since the 13th century — has created his own unique culinary style that combines French techniques with typical fresh Italian ingredients (in particular, fish plucked daily from the Mediterranean). The simple but refined results of which have been described as "divine" and "ambrosial." •

gather foreign social dancers with their Argentinian counterparts.

Days are spent in classes with master teachers, at fittings with custom shoemakers (opt for a classic patent leather look or create a Technicolor fantasy worthy of Carmen Miranda) and strolling through the street fairs and antique shops in the old tango neighborhood of San Telmo, while nights are danced away at local clubs and dance halls. When it comes time to kick off your shoes, there are four-star hotel accommodations in the center of Buenos Aires.

*Savoir faire* isn't exclusively limited to urban pursuits, however. Those with a penchant for the outdoor life may be interested in the Adney School's weeklong course in paddle making and wood and canvas canoe building held on the idyllic French Polynesian island of Maupiti. After a full day of woodworking, as a bonus, the small construction crew receives lessons in Tahitian cooking and language from the Canadian school's organizers, David and Ernestine Gidmark. For those paddling enthusiasts who prefer a less tropical climate, similar summer courses are held on the shores of Lake Superior. •

**La Cucina al Focaccia**

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**The Adney School**

Box 26, Maniwaki,  
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Contact: David Gidmark

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PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mabber.

## ISLANDS OF LEARNING PROVIDE INSTRUCTION

*Continued from page 12*

quil — lies perhaps the world's most famous and photographed island: Manhattan.

The Fashion Institute of Technology, designated a community college by the State University of New York, offers not only full- and part-time undergraduate, graduate and certificate programs but also summer and "Winter-in" sessions that are open to everyone from recent high school graduates and career changers to accomplished professionals. •

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## HEALTH/SCIENCE

## New Hope for Losers In Fight to Stay Awake

### U.S. Considers Drug for Use in Sleep Therapy

By Erica Goode  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — It is mid-afternoon on the eastern coast of a chronically sleep-deprived nation and if you listen carefully, you can hear the whoosh of cappuccino makers and the ripping open of No-Doz boxes and the yawns of night-shift workers and the sighs of pilots as they check their watches to see how much longer they must keep their aircraft afloat.

They are the sounds of the struggle to stay awake, a major enterprise in a country that long ago exchanged the effortless biological cycle of sleep and waking for the tyranny of electric lights, job-plus-kids living, graveyard shifts and packages that absolutely, positively have to be there overnight.

About two-thirds of workplace accidents in the United States are caused by human error, studies show, many of them the result of a failure of alertness at critical times. Jet-lag sufferers, all-night workers, the elderly and the multitude of Americans with disorders like sleep apnea and narcolepsy wage a continual battle against excessive daytime sleepiness. And staying awake supports a multibillion-dollar industry that serves up a variety of stimulants, legal and illegal, and sleep promoters, offering hope that a good night's sleep will bring alertness the next day.

Yet the search for artificial compounds to enhance wakefulness is a chronicle of limited success. Caffeine, for all its appeal, is not especially potent, and in high doses can be unpleasant, causing irritability, tremor and excessive urination.

Amphetamines, the wonder drugs of the 1950s and '60s, quickly opened a

Pandora's box of side effects and abuse. The drugs keep people awake, but they also produce euphoria and the jitters, revving up the central nervous system and causing the heart rate and blood pressure to jump. And once the effects wear off, users crave more of the drug.

Fearful of lawsuits, drug companies gave up trying to improve alertness, and for 30 years have devoted most of their efforts to developing new sleep-promoting drugs, seeking to maximize high-quality sleep while minimizing day-after hangovers.

But that may soon change. By Dec.

31, the Food and Drug Administration is

to decide whether a new compound

called "modafinil" can be marketed as

a treatment for excessive sleepiness as-

sociated with narcolepsy, a severe sleep

disorder that afflicts about one in 1,000

Americans. Approval of the drug would

also open the door to "off-label" use,

allowing doctors to prescribe it for other

conditions.

If modafinil goes on the market,

many sleep scientists believe, it could usher in a new era of wakefulness com-

pounds and help researchers unlock the

mysteries of sleep and waking. At the

same time, the arrival of the drug will

raise profound questions about how, as a

society, Americans choose to cope with

their perennial lack of sleep and their

constant campaign to stay awake.

Modafinil, to be sold under the trade

name Provigil, is licensed to Cephalon

Inc., a small pharmaceutical company in

West Chester, Pennsylvania. Since its

discovery by French scientists in the late

1970s, the compound has stirred interest

among sleep researchers because it ap-

pears to work entirely differently from

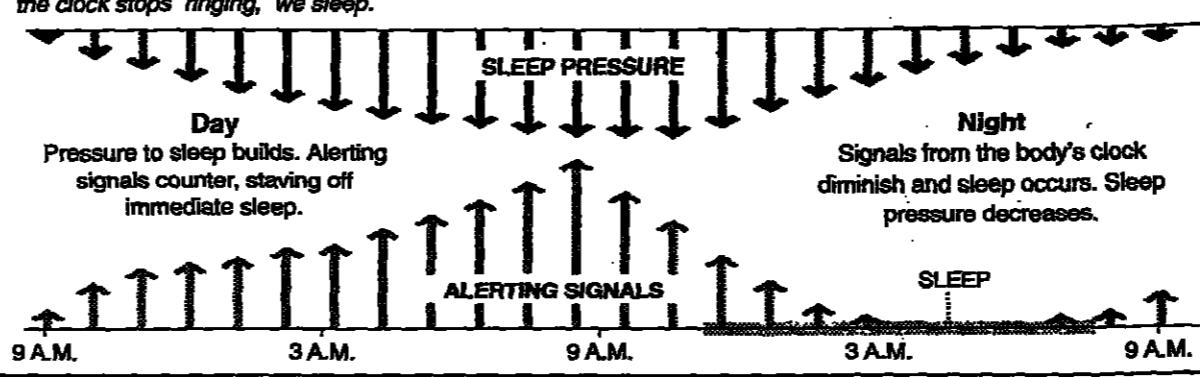
other alertness drugs.

"This is the first drug in history to

selectively promote wakefulness in a

### Perchance to Dream

Dale Edgar describes sleep and wakefulness as a battle of oppositional forces where the desire to sleep, which builds from the moment one awakens, is countered by signals from the brain's internal clock. In the evening, when the clock stops ringing, we sleep.



### THE BRAIN'S INTERNAL CLOCK

A tiny portion of the brain called the suprachiasmatic nuclei (or SCN) sends out disinhibitory signals that counter the inhibitory signals that result in sleepiness.



it work? Central nervous system stimulants like amphetamines achieve their effects by increasing levels of chemical messengers in areas of the brain associated with arousal, and also with pleasure and locomotor activity. In particular, amphetamines act on a brain chemical called dopamine, which scientists believe is responsible for the euphoria the drugs produce and also their potential for abuse.

**M**ODAFINIL, in contrast, does not appear to affect dopamine, or if it does, does so only very weakly. Nor does the drug seem to target other neurotransmitters — adrenaline and serotonin, for example — affected by amphetamines. Caffeine blocks the action of the chemical substance adenosine, which scientists believe promotes sleep. But modafinil, studies have found, seems indifferent to adenosine as well.

Instead, work by Michel Jouvet, a French sleep researcher, and his colleagues suggests that modafinil increases cellular activity in an area of the brain adjacent to the suprachiasmatic nucleus, or SCN, the body's circadian clock.

And this fits nicely with scientists' best guess as to how the brain maintains wakefulness.

good nap and felt good." And modafinil does not seem to touch off rebound sleepiness — the "crash" familiar to amphetamine users — after it is discontinued.

If all this sounds too good to be true, it could turn out to be. More than a few promising drugs have shown serious problems once they became widely prescribed. The diet drugs Fen-phen, withdrawn from the market after patients developed heart valve problems, are a case in point.

"You've got to have the drug out there, and you've got to see what it does," said Philip Smith, director of the Johns Hopkins University Sleep Disorders Center, who was not involved in the trials of Provigil. "It would really mean something to have a medication that can stimulate the brain and keep it awake without juicing the whole system. The proof is in the pudding."

Clinical trials of new drugs are typically small (558 patients at 35 sleep disorder clinics around the country took part in two trials of Provigil), and the studies are almost always financed by the drug company that wants to market the compound, a fact that some experts believe limits the usefulness of the research. And while France has four years of experience with Modafinil, prescription of the drug there is tightly con-

trolled, and its users have been limited to patients suffering from narcolepsy or from idiopathic hypersomnia, another relatively rare sleep disorder.

Many questions about modafinil remain to be answered. Scientists do not know, for example, how long the drug can keep people awake, and they are only beginning to discover its effects on judgment, reaction time and other aspects of cognitive and physical performance.

In one study, by Ross Pigeon, Joseph Baraniski and their colleagues at the Canadian Defense and Civil Institute of Environmental Medicine, 41 military reservists were deprived of sleep for 64 hours, given modafinil, an amphetamine or a dummy medication and were required to perform a repeated series of cognitive tasks.

The subjects on modafinil and amphetamines performed significantly better than those given a placebo. But the modafinil group, while experiencing fewer side effects than the amphetamine group, was also more likely to be overconfident, overestimating abilities after performance declined — a problem that, if it proved common, could severely limit the drug's use in the general population.

The biggest unanswered question about modafinil, however, is: How does

## Gorillas in the Bronx

### A Zoo Creates a Hint of the Congo

By Shelly Freierman  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Sometime in mid-December, Timmy and Dan, two silverback male gorillas, and their respective troops will move into new quarters at the Bronx Zoo, in an environment designed by scientists and animal experts to resemble a central African rain forest, the animals' natural habitat.

The new six-acre area of outdoor and indoor habitat, called Congo Gorilla Forest, is scheduled to open to the public in June, after the animals have time to adjust.

"The habitats for the animals are very large and very heavily vegetated, so they are as close to a rain forest as we can get in New York," said Lee Emkhe, the Congo project manager. "We had a conflicting desire to give the animals freedom of movement yet see them face to face."

The solution, he said, was to plan the habitats so the animals wanted to linger near the viewing areas, and, more important, to coax natural behavior from them, using a mixture of creative landscaping, exhibit architecture and some clever, hidden incentives.

"Instead of begging for food or exhibiting other older zoo behavior, the animals will do what they do in nature, which is foraging for food and interacting with members of their social groups," Mr. Emkhe said.

Many zoos have expanded their naturalistic hab-



Lee Emkhe shows off a hidden feeder that dispenses treats.

its and all but abandoned cages. But Mr. Emkhe said this habitat would go further on several fronts, especially in showing the animals as part of a whole ecosystem. The designers are also using a dense and detailed mix of plants, waterfalls and synthetic mud banks and native trees.

The stars of Congo forest will be the two families of Western lowland gorillas, which will be joined by okapis, red river hogs, mandrills, birds, fish, reptiles, bugs and several species of monkeys, including guenon, colobus and pygmy.

To help keep the animals in public view, the primate areas will use hidden feeders to disperse treats like seeds or fruit. In the mandrill habitat, a hopper inside a fake tree will be filled in the morning with sunflower seeds, which will be released at random times during the day.

Planners have drawn from research on animal behavior in the wild and lessons learned in zoos. Gorillas tend to prefer flat ground, so the landscape in one habitat slopes away from the viewing areas and up a hill. Tangles of artificial vines will be available for play. There is also plenty of room and vegetation for privacy. The indoor gorilla spaces will have high ceilings and be filled with

ledges, ropes, nets, ladders and hay (for nesting). "They want to be able to climb, they want to be able to hide, they want to be able to swing," Mr. Emkhe said. "They don't need the space to look like a pretend rain forest that most of them have never seen. All but Timmy, the oldest gorilla at the zoo, are captive-born gorillas."

Ultimately, zoo officials said, the habitat is about conservation education. "The features in the gorilla habitat are for their mental and behavioral health, but visitors should experience gorillas being gorillas and not sculpture or pets," said Rob Halpern, curator of horticulture at the Wildlife Conservation Society, the zoo's parent organization. "We want to get people involved in nature so they want to protect it."

What researchers still don't understand is the relationship between visceral fat and total body fat. CT scans of the body show that not all heavy children have the same amount of visceral fat.

The percentage of overweight children ages 6 to 17 has doubled in the United States since 1968. The most recent National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics from 1988 to 1994 found that one in five children was overweight.

Obesity in children has emerged as a major health problem, particularly among black girls and Hispanic and American Indian children. One of the more worrisome trends is the sharp rise in the type of diabetes normally found only in adults.

"Childhood obesity is at epidemic levels in the United States," said Surgeon General David Satcher. "We have been remiss in shedding light on this problem, which leads to so many other health problems, particularly when we consider the threats when this disease imposes on our children."

What we are seeing is that obese children definitely have more visceral fat," Mr. Goran said. "But as with adults, you don't have to be obese to have a lot of visceral fat."

Now can anyone explain why obesity has emerged as such a significant health problem worldwide during this century. In the past 15 years, the percentage of fat in the American diet has dropped from at least 40 percent to about 30 percent of total calories, and there has been a proliferation of fat-free and low-fat foods.

Despite that, the prevalence of obesity in adults and kids has increased substantially," said William Dietz, director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Division of Nutrition and Physical Activity.

Cultural changes in food preparation and family meals probably play a role in the problem, he said.

In 1934, all food was prepared from scratch and was largely consumed based on seasonal harvests. The advent of frozen food in 1954 opened up a wider array of food choices, and the introduction of the microwave oven in 1974 meant that children could take a far more active role in choosing and preparing foods without parental guidance.

ACK of physical activity contributes to the problem. Fewer than half of American schoolchildren participate in daily physical education. Television, video games and computers add to the problems of sedentary living. Studies by Mr. Dietz showed that childhood obesity is related to the amount of time spent watching television.

"But television viewing is not a single behavior," he said. "It represents a marker for inactivity and altered patterns of food consumption. The more television a child watches, the more likely they are to consume foods advertised on television and the more likely it is that those foods are high in calories."

There are signs, however, that some of these trends can be reversed. At Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center in Baltimore, Kerry Stewart, director of cardiac rehabilitation, has developed a prevention program targeted at children. "We find that we can increase the knowledge of children and improve their eating habits so that they report consuming lower percentages of fat, salt and sugars in their diet," he said.

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## IMF Set to Wrap Up Aid Package for Brazil

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund expects to finalize a multibillion-dollar rescue package for Brazil early in the week following talks with top government officials over the weekend.

Gustavo Franco, head of the Brazilian central bank, arrived in Washington on Friday for talks on a letter of intent that would lay out the country's policy commitments. An IMF accord would clear the way for at least \$30 billion in emergency loans for Latin America's biggest economy.

On Friday, Michel Camdessus, managing director of the IMF, said, "We will be probably in the position to announce at the beginning of next week a very strong, credible, solid program with Brazil which has all the potential to avoid a major crisis in this country and put it on a sustainable track of recovery."

Negotiations from the IMF and Brazil had hoped to finalize a letter of intent on Friday.

The rescue package is to be funded with big loans from the IMF, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. The United States, Japan and other industrial nations were expected to offer bilateral support as part of the package.

Brazil needs international support to stave off fears of a devaluation of its currency, the real, and to reassure anxious foreign investors. A collapse of the real could cause financial havoc in the rest of Latin America.

Some analysts say they believe the package will be larger than \$30 billion, and that it will take at least \$45 billion to guard Brazil against an Asia-style meltdown.

Negotiations with the IMF reached a

final stage after the Brazilian government announced a tough austerity plan to save \$34 billion over the next three years. Brazilian officials hope the austerity drive will go a long way to restoring confidence and that the government will not need to draw on much of the international package.

The IMF is expected to offer \$15 billion to Brazil. The Fund's commitment may incorporate a special credit line proposed by Group of Seven major industrial nations. The precautionary credit could be tapped at times of acute financial stress, ensuring the government pays its bills on time and has enough cash to defend its currency.

The World Bank is preparing a series of loans worth \$4.5 billion. The Inter-American Development Bank stood ready with \$3.4 billion.

The United States was expected to tap the Treasury Department's Exchange Stabilization Fund for its contribution, but was unclear how much money Washington would offer Brazil. Deputy

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**NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET**

**Consolidated prices for all shares traded  
during week ended Friday, November 06**

**Continued on Page 21**



## CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

## Mutual Funds Tiptoe Into Hedge Fund Territory

By Geraldine Fabrikant  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — It's not the sort of thing they are likely to trumpet in newspaper ads or in 30-second television spots, but increasingly, mutual fund companies are muscling into the hedge fund business.

"Over the last few years, we have seen mutual fund companies launch an increasing number of hedge funds or hedge funds of funds," said Lois Peitz, managing editor of *Managed Account Reports*, a hedge fund newsletter.

Hedge funds are now being run by well-known mutual fund companies like Franklin Templeton, Gabelli, Strong Capital Management and Wellington Management, which runs several of the Vanguard Group's mutual funds.

Hedge funds, investment vehicles for wealthy individuals and institutions,

have the flexibility to sell securities short, betting that they will decline, or to borrow money, to magnify returns; they can also use a variety of other tactics not widely available to most mutual funds. Many hedge funds are based offshore and are not available to American investors.

Should mutual fund investors worry if their fund companies introduce hedge funds? There are some sticky issues.

A. Michael Lipper, president of Lipper Analytical Services in Summit, New Jersey, said mutual fund directors and investors should keep a close eye on a mutual fund's performance if the manager is also running a hedge fund. The issue is whether the manager will do as good a job with the mutual fund when he can make more money from the hedge fund; if the mutual fund's performance declines, he added, "the directors should refocus the manager back on the mutual fund."

There are other issues, too. Independent hedge funds can sell their holdings in a stock all at once, but if a hedge fund is part of a mutual fund company, it generally must *sell pari passu* — at an equal pace — with the company's mutual funds that hold the same stock, constraining flexibility.

And what if a company's hedge and

## INVESTING

mutual funds invest in the same stocks and those stocks drop? Mutual fund investors, who can withdraw money at any time, are likely to yank their cash first. So, as the mutual fund jettisons a stock to meet redemptions, the value of the stock may drop further, damaging the hedge fund's holdings.

Hedge fund investors, meanwhile, are generally locked in for at least six months. According to one investor in

the Robertson Stephens Orphans Hedge fund, which holds illiquid stocks, its value has fallen over the past 18 months as investors in the Robertson Stephens Contrarian mutual fund, which holds similar stocks, have been bailing out.

A spokeswoman for the funds was unavailable for comment.

Despite these complexities, and the headline-grabbing troubles of Long-Term Capital Management L.P. and other hedge funds, mutual fund companies are likely to keep introducing hedge funds as they seek to increase fee income and economies of scale, and to hold onto sought-after managers.

Rolling out hedge funds lets fund companies employ their core strengths without much extra overhead. Fund managers on staff are often all too happy to run a hedge fund on the side, as the pay, often based on the total fees, can be lucrative. "The reason they're doing this is to keep their best managers in house," Ms. Peitz said.

Typically, hedge funds get 1 percent of assets as well as 20 percent of gains above its previous high. By contrast, the median fee on general equity mutual funds is 1.3 percent of assets, according to Lipper.

Just last August, State Street Research rolled out a hedge fund, Small Cap Energy, whose managers, Dan Rice and Tom Moore, also run the State Street Research Global Resources mutual fund. So far, the hedge fund has under \$11.5 million in assets, compared with \$164 million in the mutual fund.

The prime difference, according to Robin Tice, a State Street spokeswoman, is the mutual fund's broader portfolio, which also includes natural resources companies.

If hedge funds are picking many of the same stocks held by mutual funds, why pay the higher fees? One hedge fund expert said that if an investor believes in a manager, that investor may be willing to take the hedge fund's additional risks of greater leverage, or portfolio concentration, to get higher returns. And hedge funds can invest in often lucrative private partnerships.

## ■ LTCM Said to Plan Bond Sale

Long-Term Capital Management L.P., the hedge fund taken over by 14 lenders in September, may sell about 2.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.5 billion) of German government bonds as part of a reduction of its investment portfolio, people familiar with the sale said, Bloomberg News reported from London.

The sale, involving bonds with maturities of about five years, will take place Monday, the sources said. It may compete with a government auction Wednesday of as much as 10 billion DM of five-year notes.

## Municipal Bond Demand Grows as Treasuries Fall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

plus the tax advantage."

The attraction of municipal securities as an enticing opportunity for individuals in the current low-inflation, low-interest-rate environment has not been lost on financial companies. They have been tossing out an unusual slew of research reports on munis recently.

Salomon Smith Barney, Merrill Lynch and Bank of New York are among those that have been making a case for munis, which for some time — amid the soaring stock market of the last few years — had begun to look like a mundane choice for individual investors.

"In our opinion, municipals remain extremely attractive," George Friedlander, a bond research strategist at Salomon Smith Barney, said in a late-October report titled "Five Compelling Reasons To Buy Municipal Bonds Now."

Municipal bonds are in greater supply than Treasury securities. Local governments are issuing new municipal bonds at a record level, and the high volume is forcing them to offer high yields to entice investors.

Through the first half of 1998 U.S. municipalities issued \$164.7 billion in bonds — a 43.4 percent increase over the \$114.9 billion in the same period last year. Munis account for 11 percent of the \$12.7 trillion U.S. bond market.

About \$6 billion in sales is set for this week; the bond market will be closed on Wednesday in observance of Veterans' Day. (AP, Bloomberg)

## ■ Mixed Views on Treasuries

Traders and analysts are mixed on the outlook for the Treasury market for the coming week. Market News reported from New York.

While some said the rise in yields last week would entice buying, the consensus was that yields had a bit further to rise.

"It's too early to call a bottom," said John Spinello, Treasuries strategist at Merrill Lynch. "There are too many uncertainties."

Treasuries last week were crushed under the weight of a huge amount of government and corporate issuance, continued selling by hedge funds, a further asset reallocation out of Treasuries to stocks and diminishing expectations of another cut in interest rates by the Federal Reserve Board.

## Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Nov. 6. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk Name Cpn Maturity Price Crd Yd

## Austrian Schilling

199 Austria 5 01/15/06 104.5000 4.7800

235 Austria 7 02/14/00 104.1000 4.7200

## British Pound

109 Armington 4 zero 12/07/22 23.0000 4.2900

157 Kuehner 10% 09/30/04 122.2500 5.9000

149 British 7/4 12/02/97 116.4400 6.2300

173 British Cpl 8% 07/07/02 106.2500 4.5200

181 British 6/12 12/02/03 107.2400 6.0600

211 Alliance Lct fm 7/23/5 10/29/01 99.5200 7.2400

219 Kymmer 100% 05/25/00 100.5000 5.7000

222 First Direct Hous 11.1250 100.2500 5.7000

223 First Direct 4% 03/01/00 99.3750 4.0100

242 British FRN 7/4 03/09/99 100.2800 7.1800

## Canadian Dollar

197 Ontario Hydro zero 10/15/21 26.4500 5.9000

## Danish Krone

197 Denmark 8 05/19/03 115.1910 6.4600

35 Denmark 7 11/07/03 117.6745 5.9200

46 Denmark 9 11/15/03 106.4000 5.8200

48 Denmark 6/11 12/02/99 110.4200 5.4000

57 Denmark 7 12/07/04 113.4416 6.1700

67 Denmark 6 17/12/02 108.5200 5.5000

71 Denmark 8 11/07/02 108.7700 5.7000

71 Denmark 7 11/13/01 108.5200 5.7000

72 Denmark 6 12/19/99 112.2330 5.6700

74 Denmark 6 10/15/00 98.5620 6.0000

101 Denmark 6 10/15/00 98.5620 6.0000

115 Denmark 7 07/01/99 99.5200 7.0100

179 Nykredit 7/4 07/02/97 96.3000 4.2300

140 Reallredit 6 10/01/97 93.5000 4.2300

152 Nykredit 7 10/01/97 99.5000 7.0100

154 Nykredit 6 10/01/97 99.5000 7.0100

154 Nykredit 6 10/01/97 99.5000 7.0100

155 Denmark Tbills zero 02/01/99 98.3800 4.2500

207 Denmark 6 07/15/00 103.5000 5.9000

245 Denmark 5 08/15/00 103.5000 4.8300

## Deutsche Mark

1 Germany 6 07/04/00 112.5700 5.3200

2 Germany 5/4 05/19/03 107.5700 4.9000

3 Germany 4/5 07/04/00 105.0478 4.5200

4 Germany 4/5 07/04/00 99.1483 4.5000

5 Germany 4/7 07/04/00 99.1483 4.1500

5 Germany 5/4 07/04/00 99.1483 4.1500

7 Germany 8/7 07/22/02 115.0080 5.9000

8 Germany 4/5 07/04/00 102.0279 4.0000

9 Germany 6/1 07/04/00 112.2985 7.0000

10 Germany 4/6 07/04/00 108.5200 5.9200

12 Germany 6/2 07/04/00 116.2457 6.2400

12 Germany 6/2 07/04/00 116.2457 5.4800

13 Germany Tbills zero 04/16/99 98.5200 3.2700

14 Germany 7/4 07/04/00 110.9200 6.0000

14 Germany 7/4 07/04/00 110.9200 6.0000

17 Treuhand 7/4 07/04/00 112.2950 4.0000

17 Treuhand 7/4 07/04/00 112.2950 4.7000

19 Germany 4/2 07/04/00 113.4400 4.3500

20 Germany 6/4 07/04/00 105.7000 4.3500

21 Germany 5/4 07/04/00 105.7000 4.3500

22 Germany 6/9 07/04/00 116.1027 5.9200

23 Germany 5/1 07/04/00 103.3370 4.8200

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41 Germany 4/

# Demand for bonds falls

And the tax advantage of the exemption of municipal bonds as an enticing opportunity in the current low-interest-rate environment has been lost on financial analysts. They have been losing ground recently. The latest of research reports, from Smith Barney, Merrill Lynch and Bank of New York, among those that have been issued, which for some time had the soaring stock market for a few years — had been like aounding choice to individual investors.

“It is not an extremely attractive,” said John S. Smith, a bond manager at Salomon Brothers, in a late October report. “These Compelling Reasons to Buy Municipal Bonds,” Now.

Municipal bonds are in

progress, as issuing new and bonds at a record level and high volume is forcing them to high yields to entice investors.

Through the first half of 1998, municipalities issued \$167 billion in bonds — a 45.4 percent rise over the \$114.9 billion in the period last year. Muni accounts for 30 percent of the \$12.7 trillion U.S. market.

After \$6 billion in sales last week, the bond market closed on Wednesday in a divergence of Veterans’ Day. (AP, Bloomberg)

**Altered Views on Treasury**

Traders and analysts are

not outlook for the Treasury for the coming week. Muni is reported from New York.

What would end the recent week would cause long-term rates to yield higher.

“It’s too early to call a bond,” said John Spinello, a strategist at Merrill Lynch. “There are too many uncertainties.”

Treasury last week warned

the market of a large increase in corporate earnings, which is helping to push up yields. Additionally, the market is dimmed by the Federal Reserve

## VIETNAM: Hanoi Takes Promising Steps

Continued from Page 1

“Vietnam is a country that had years of war and is now undergoing economic transition,” said Nguyen Tan Dung, deputy prime minister and governor of the State Bank. “This transition takes time because it is not easy to change the customs and habits that have existed for so long. A scholar once told me that to break a bad habit is even more difficult than to win a war,” he said.

Mr. Dung, speaking in one of his first interviews since taking over as head of the central bank a year ago, complained that Vietnam was often portrayed inaccurately overseas and that the government would try to remedy this with greater openness.

When pressed on issues frequently raised by domestic business and foreign investors — including official corruption, opaque regulations and the failure of local authorities to follow central government directives — Mr. Dung pledged to look into such problems.

“I don’t say we do not have shortcomings and weaknesses, but we will leave no stone unturned,” he said.

Economists and foreign investors, however, said the sudden economic boom had dulled the drive for change.

This slowdown has been most keenly felt by the urban educated elite who formerly worked on dollar salaries for foreign companies, but the crowds of migrant workers who gather each morning at Hanoi’s Giang Vo street to hawk their labor for a day are also growing.

“This country’s young and rapidly growing population means that just to stand still 1.2 million new jobs need to be created each year,” one prominent Vietnamese economist said. “This cannot be done by internal resources alone, and the foreign investors are leaving.”

“Now these people are getting televisions, motorcycles, telephones and English lessons, so you can understand why government officials are reluctant



Consumers inspecting athletic shoes with Western brands in a quarter of Hanoi where cobblers are realizing the benefits of becoming retailers.

values have not reduced business costs. Salaries, air fares, telephone bills and utilities are all paid in fixed dollar amounts that have not changed.

“With a 40 percent discount, Thai exporters are now so super-competitive

that Vietnam no longer makes sense as an export base,” said Gene Davis, managing director of Bangkok-based Finansia Ltd., which recently ceased construction of a \$4 million assembly plant for three-wheeled vehicles in Vietnam.

## SHORT COVER

### Pacific Rim Ministers

#### Call for Global Reforms

KUALA LUMPUR — Deputy finance minister and central bankers from Pacific Rim nations called Sunday for a “rapid implementation” of the reform of the international monetary system to avert another financial crisis.

The officials, ending a two-day meeting in the Malaysian capital, also warned that Russia remained a key risk to the region, where markets were stabilizing, and that other risks would come from slower global economic growth as well as financial and corporate restructuring in Asian nations.

The statement also called for specific measures to strengthen private financing and official capital flows with appropriate macroeconomic and structural policies to woo foreign investments. (AFP, Bloomberg)

### Exchequer Chief Sticks

#### To Outlook on Growth

LONDON (Reuters) — The chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, on Sunday defended his forecast that Britain would suffer only a shallow downturn in growth despite turmoil in the world economy.

Mr. Brown’s political opponents and many independent economists accused him of being too optimistic Tuesday when he scaled back

his projection of growth next year by just 0.75 percentage point to 1.0 percent to 1.5 percent and predicted a swift bounce to 2.25 percent to 2.75 percent growth in 2000 to 2001.

But Mr. Brown said in a BBC interview that his forecasts were realistic. “Our forecast is for the moderation of growth, not the absence of growth,” he said.

### Saudi Arabia and Iran

#### Seek to Bolster Oil Prices

TEHRAN (Bloomberg) — The oil minister of Saudi Arabia, Ali Naimi, held talks Sunday in Tehran with his Iranian counterpart to discuss compliance with the oil output cuts that are intended to help lift prices.

Mr. Naimi met with Bijan Namdar Zanganeh of Iran a day after the foreign ministers of the two Gulf neighbors met in Riyadh to discuss “means of propping up oil prices,” said Foreign Minister Kamal Kharazai of Iran, the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, reported.

### China to Reduce Markets

BEIJING (AFP) — China is to radically reform its futures markets Jan. 1 by reducing the number to 3 from 14 to stamp out excessive competition and “overspeculation,” the China Daily Business Weekly said Sunday.

The 11 commodities futures exchanges that are closed will either be merged with the current markets in Shanghai, Dalian and Zhengzhou or closed, it said.

## FUTURES: 2 Asian Tigers Battle for Markets

Continued from Page 1

“This isn’t the right direction for Hong Kong if it wants to retain its preeminent position in Asia outside of Japan,” said Marcus Everard, managing director at Credit Suisse First Boston.

The Hong Kong stock exchange is so adamantly opposed to the creation of the new-Singapore contract that it has forbidden Reuters PLC from supplying Hong Kong market prices to Morgan Stanley Capital International, the investment house that developed the contract.

The exchange also said it would cut off price feeds to any of the 30 data providers here if they sought to replace Reuters as a supplier for the Singapore contract.

Despite Singapore’s reputation as one of the world’s tightest regulators, the Hong Kong exchange is claiming that it is opposed to the new contract because “we don’t know what kind of regulation” is in place in Singapore, the exchange’s spokesman, Henry Law, said.

“We are talking about whether there is a level playing field,” Mr. Law said. “If there are same kinds of regulation, the same kind of market requirements.”

He added that the Hong Kong stock exchange may want someday to begin trading in index warrants, which might compete with the proposed futures contract in Singapore.

Rafel Hui, Hong Kong’s acting financial secretary, has defended the stock exchange’s threat against Reuters.

“It’s only right that the Hong Kong stock exchange is protecting its own interests,” he said on local radio Friday.

A meeting among the parties in Hong Kong on Friday ended in a stalemate, according to sources.

The further turning away from competition by Hong Kong comes in the same week that the conservative Cato Institute in the United States named Hong Kong as the world’s freest economy in

the market more competitive in terms of taxes,” and have set up special screens to allow traders to duplicate the trading strategies on Singapore’s open-outcry style exchange, he said.

Meanwhile, competitive trading of derivatives has become the norm: Singapore trades futures based on indexes in Japan, Taiwan and Thailand; the London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange trades Eurostoxx futures based on stocks from several European countries; and this year, the Chicago Board of Trade began trading Dow Jones industrial average futures and options, which compete directly with the Standard & Poor’s futures, which long traded at its arch-rival, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

It was excessive trading in Japanese stock index futures listed in Singapore in 1995 that sank Britain’s Barings Bank. But it is also worth adding that there were no ill effects for the Japanese market.

Ironically, the Hong Kong Futures Exchange has a futures contract based on Taiwan stocks. In another twist, the futures exchange that would be most threatened by the new Singapore contract appeared to welcome the competition.

“The Hong Kong Futures Exchange has a competitive challenge for liquidity,” said Robert Gilmore, the exchange’s chief executive. “We intend to meet it on the trading floor.”

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## LucasVarity to Stay Put

### Shareholders Bar Move From Britain to U.S.

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

LONDON — After a trans-Atlantic tug-of-war over whether LucasVarity PLC, the British-based auto components and aerospace company, should move its headquarters to Buffalo, New York, small shareholders delivered a remarkable rebuff to both management and big U.S. investors, voting by a hair’s breadth for the company to remain in Britain.

With most of the British automotive industry — from stately Rolls-Royce to minuscule Minis — owned by American, Japanese or German concerns, the battle had assumed jingoistic overtones, particularly among those who fear that Britain has forfeited its manufacturing base to become a nation of service providers.

Lucas paid good money for Varity and we would have expected it to remain a British company,” Gordon Hoar, a former Lucas Aerospace employee and a British shareholder, said before the balloting. Indeed, with a pedigree dating from its founding in 1897, Lucas’s tussle with relocation had been viewed as one of the great milestones in its 101-year history.

The vote on Friday night was so close that the announcement of the results was postponed until noon Saturday. In a statement, LucasVarity said the proposals of its British-born but U.S.-based chief executive, Victor Rice, for the move to Buffalo had been rejected in some cases by fractions of a percentage point.

There was no immediate comment from the company on Mr. Rice’s position after the defeat.

LucasVarity employs 56,000 people and recorded sales of \$7.8 billion last year. It is one of the world’s biggest producers of automotive brakes and counts General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. among its main customers.

The ballot marked a major turning point in a corporate drama that began in 1996 when Lucas Industries PLC of Britain paid \$2 billion to take over Varity Corp., based in Buffalo. Last September, Mr. Rice stunned British shareholders by proposing that the corporation move its headquarters to Buffalo and abandon its listing on the Financial Times blue-chip index for a listing in New York.

The idea inspired much British indignation. “We were told it would continue as a British company which would remain in Britain,” declared Sir Anthony Gill, a former Lucas chief executive, when he arrived for the meeting Friday.

Schroders, a British investment house that controls 11 percent of LucasVarity stock, counseled against the move to Buffalo, saying a switch to a New York listing would not be “in the best interests” of investors.

Management contended that a move to the United States would anchor LucasVarity “among its automotive peer group” and lower the cost of borrowing by a third.

The vote took place after London markets had closed, so there was no way of knowing how traders would judge the outcome. In advance of the vote on Friday, shares fell as much as 6 percent in a day of fitful trading before closing down 2 pence, or 0.95 percent, at 208 pence (\$3.46).

## **U.S. MUTUAL FUNDS**

**Figures as of close  
of trading Friday, November 06**

This table shows the performance of Nasdaq-based mutual funds through Friday and includes the top 4,000 funds in terms of assets. There are roughly 6,150 funds currently listed on Nasdaq.

Group names are shown in bold face, with individual fund names in each group indicated below. Funds that are not part of a group are not indicated.

NAV is the net asset value, i.e. the portfolio value divided by the number of shares outstanding, and represented by the formula:

... by the number of shares outstanding, as reported by the firm through Nasdaq. NAV includes all fees or redemption charges. Change shows the variation from the previous Friday.

Name field footnotes: c - available only through a contracted plan; n - no front-end load or ongoing deferred sales load; p - fund assets are used to pay distribution costs; r - redemption fees are restricted.

Price field footnotes: a - no annual minimum; b - no  
distribution costs; c - redemption fee or contingent  
deferred sales load may apply; d - footnotes y and z  
apply.

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#### **NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET**

**(Continued)**

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## DENNIS THE MENACE

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## SPORTS

## Awesome Again, in Dashing Form

Late Burst Decides Victory in Breeders' Cup as Skip Away Fades

By Joseph Durso  
New York Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — On a

day when Skip Away ran out of the

money and lost his chance to become

the world's richest race horse, Awesome

Again won the world's richest

race when he rushed through the pack

near the finish line to take the \$5.2

million Breeders' Cup Classic by three-

quarters of a length over Silver Charm.

Awesome Again not only won the

laurels and the loot on Saturday but also

won his sixth consecutive race. Still, he

needed a furious dash through the

homestretch to knife his way through

the 10-horse field and hit the finish line

in front. In doing so, he redeemed his

trainer, Patrick Byrne, who dominated

last year's Breeders' Cup with two ju-

venile winners, and gave Pat Day his

biggest ride of the day.

Skip Away, who presumably will re-

tire with career earnings of \$9.6 million,

\$400,000 short of Cigar's record total,

stalked the leaders through most of the

mile and a quarter. But he could not

keep up, and he faded to sixth place just

when he might have scored his greatest

triumph.

Swain, the 6-year-old Irish horse, fin-

ished third as the deepest field in recent

racing memory provided an exciting

conclusion to a day of championship

performances. It was a classic finish:

Awesome Again, then Silver Charm by

a neck over Swain, who held third by a

nose over Victory Gallop.

The Classic was the main event of a

festive, sunny and chilly afternoon

filled with tight finishes and memorable

moments, and it was run before a record

Breeders' Cup crowd of 80,452 at

Churchill Downs.

It was a day that featured the dramatic

return of Da Hoss after a two-year ab-

sence from racing forced by a series of

injuries, and the 6-year-old horse re-

peated his success of two years ago: He

won the Breeders' Cup Mile. And it was

a day that saw the trainer Bob Baffert

saddle horses who ran first and second

in the Juvenile Fillies while D. Wayne

Lucas got shut out with five horses in

the Juvenile, and the strong European

contingent shut out with 16 horses.

The day got off to a racing start

when Answer Lively won the \$1 million

Juvenile by a head over the 76-1 long

shot Aly's Alley, and cast a lengthening

shadow toward next year's Kentucky

Derby.

He won it under a skillful ride by

Jerry Bailey, who was riding the colt for

the first time but was riding a Breeders'

Cup winner for the seventh time.

In other races, Silverbullet won the

Juvenile Fillies with Excellent

Meeting finishing second and Three

King finishing third; Raisin won the

Sprint, with Grand Slam finishing

second and Kona Gold taking third, and

Da Hoss won the Mile, with Hawksley

Hill second and Laheeb third.

The program may not have included a

race with the traditions and history of

the 124-year-old Kentucky Derby, and

the crowd was only half the size of the

multitudes that flock to Churchill

Downs in May for the Derby. But the

Breeders' Cup featured 85 of the finest

horses from three continents, and the

Juvenile kicked off a day of unquestioned riches but unknown fates.

The unknown fate involved the winning

colt of Da Hoss after a two-year absence

from racing forced by a series of

injuries, and the 6-year-old horse re-

peated his success of two years ago: He

won the Breeders' Cup Mile. And it was

a day that saw the trainer Bob Baffert

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Lucas got shut out with five horses in

the Juvenile, and the strong European

contingent shut out with 16 horses.

The day got off to a racing start

when Answer Lively won the \$1 million

Juvenile by a head over the 76-1 long

shot Aly's Alley, and cast a lengthening

shadow toward next year's Kentucky

Derby.

He had won three of his six starts

before he went to the post as the favorite,

and he responded with a well-rated effort

under Bailey's guidance that not only

won but also outran the small herd of

five colts entered by D. Wayne Lucas.

At the finish, he had a head on the

long shot Aly's Alley, who was closing fast,

and Aly's Alley had three-quarters of a length on Cat Thief, the only Lucas

entry to run in the money.

Franks was asked if he was happy that

he had not changed his mind about

selling Answer Lively to any of the

many people offering substantial money

for the horse, and he replied dryly: "I

didn't change my mind, they did."

Answer Lively won two races in

Louisiana this fall before running

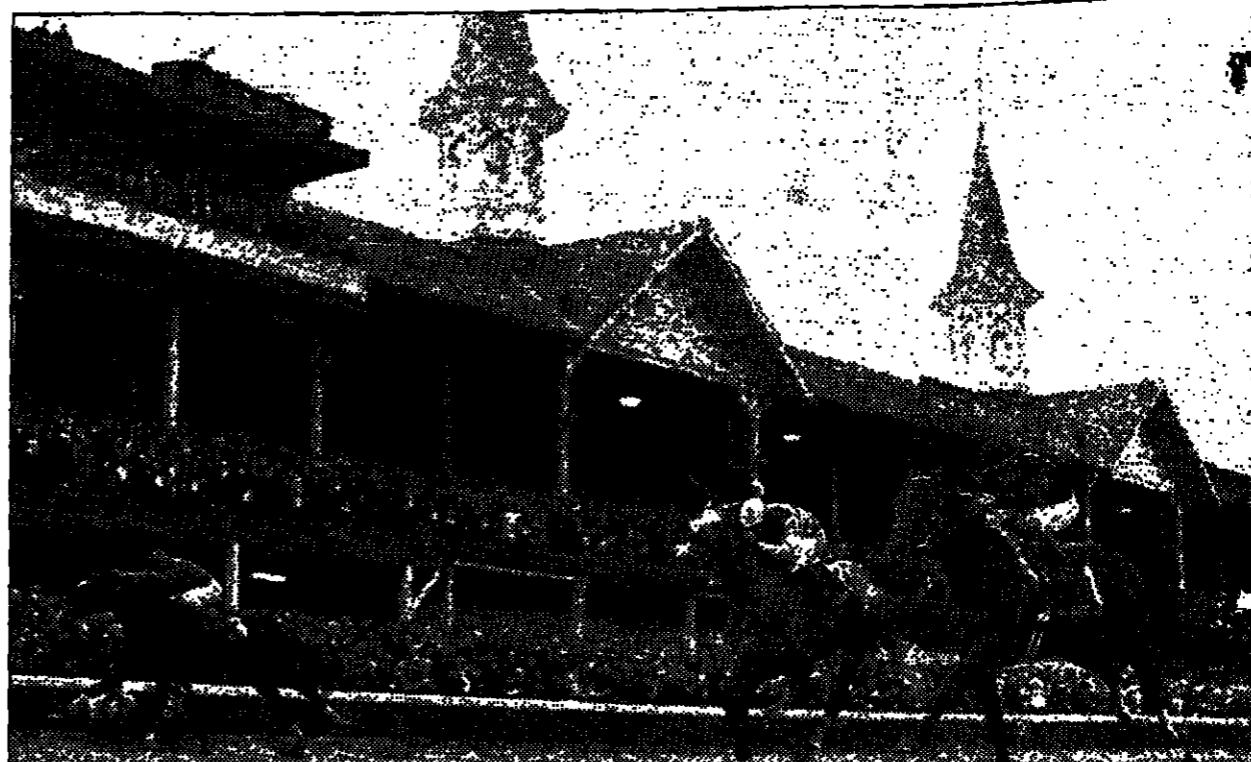
second to Cat Thief in the Breeders'

Futurity at nearby Keeneland just three

weeks ago. And he ran a strategic race

Sunday, stalking the lead before making

his move in the homestretch.



Awesome Again, right, finishing the Breeders' Cup ahead of second-placed Silver Charm, center, and Swain.

## Hoosiers Win NCAA Basketball Opener

By Chris Broussard  
New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — Within minutes, the first game of this National Collegiate Athletic Association men's basketball season became a camp clinic. The Indiana Hoosiers played the role of teacher and, with all the tenderness of a military commander, forced the Seton Hall Pirates into the role of the aggravated pupil.

Before 15,509 mostly red-and-white clad fans at the RCA Dome on Saturday, the Hoosiers, ranked 22d by The Associated Press, tutored their guests on the finer aspects of hard-nosed, fundamental basketball to open the National Association of Basketball Coaches Classic with an 83-69 victory.

Don't be fooled by the final margin: a testament to the Pirates' heart, it says nothing about the competitiveness of the game. Indiana, which led by 32-13 six minutes before game's end, controlled the action from baseline to baseline for all but a few moments. To its credit, Seton Hall closed the gap against the Hoosiers' bench, which Coach Bobby Knight cleared with 6

minutes 26 seconds remaining.

"That team is very good," said the

Pirates' swingman Reggie Saunders,

who led all scorers with a career-high 29

points. "They play great together. They

came out with more intensity than us. The

only good thing for us was that we didn't quit."

With Knight walking the sideline and

barking out orders, the Hoosiers

mastered the Pirates on both ends of the

floor. Defensively, they hounded Seton

Hall's players from the midcourt line to

the basket, moving their feet to get in

position to block the Pirates' view of

their teammates, using their hands to

deny entry passes and hustling relentlessly to contest shots and retrieve loose balls.

Offensively, they taught lessons

about setting screens, making backdoor

cuts, boxing out underneath the basket,

following shots and finding the open

man.

Consequently, the outcome was de-

cided well before halftime. After a nifty

driving lay-up by Shaheen Holloway

cut Indiana's lead to 7-4 at the 16:57

mark, Seton Hall melted under the Hoosiers' stifling defensive pressure. While

Indiana forced turnovers and converted

them into easy baskets, the Pirates went

more than seven minutes without

scoring a basket. During that stretch, they

got off just one shot inside the paint, a

heavily contested jump hook that the

freshman center Damien Dawkins missed. By the time Rimas Kaukenas

ended the drought with a 3-pointer, Indiana

had forced 12 turnovers, shot 61

percent from the floor and held Seton

Hall to 30 percent shooting in the first

half to take a 41-24 lead.

"They really knocked us back in the

first half," said Tommy Amaker, Seton

Hall's coach. "Their defense was suf-

focating. It was aggressive. It was all of

the things you think of when you think of

Indiana basketball and Coach Knight."

Al Harrington, the first-round draft

pick of the Indiana Pacers who entered

the National Basketball Association draft directly out of New Jersey's St.

Patrick's High School, watched the game

from the stands. He was a Seton Hall fan

from the time he was a Seton Hall fan.

"It's been a great year," he said. "I

I'm happy with the way the team has

been playing. I'm happy with the way the

coach has been playing. I'm happy with

the way the players have been playing."

After a 12-point lead, Indiana pulled

out a 10-point lead, but Seton Hall

closed the gap to 10-11.

Indiana's lead was cut to 12-11.

Harrington, who had 10 points in the

first half, had 12 in the second.

Indiana's lead was cut to 13-12.

Harrington had 13 in the second.

Indiana's lead was cut to 14-13.

Harrington had 14

## SPORTS

## Unranked Spartans Stun No. 1 Buckeyes

*Last-Minute Interception Seals the Victory*

By Drew Sharp  
Washington Post Service

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Unranked, undersized and usually unreliable Michigan State wasn't supposed to have a chance against No. 1-ranked Ohio State before a sellout crowd of 93,595 at Ohio Stadium.

But there are many unexplained phenomena that leave observers — and sometimes even the participants — questioning the reality of what their eyes just witnessed.

This was one: Michigan State 28,

Ohio State 24.

"I had to keep looking at the final

score on the scoreboard for a couple

minutes because I just couldn't believe it," said a Spartans' wide receiver, Gary

### COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Scott, one of many major contributors in a comeback from a 24-9 third-quarter deficit to one of the biggest upsets in the 102-year history of Michigan State football.

Although the Buckeyes rubbed their disbelieving eyes as hard as they could, they couldn't erase the vision of shockingly delighted Michigan State players, some falling to their knees in tears, as the final seconds rolled off the clock.

"It's very quiet in that locker room," said the Ohio State quarterback, Joe

Germaine, who missed on four passes

— the last of which was intercepted at the goal line by Renaldo Hill — after leading the Buckeyes from their 49 to a

first down at Michigan State's 15 in the final moments. "We can still accomplish a good season, but it could have been so much more."

Once again, the Buckeyes' national championship dreams were dashed by competitors from north of the border. But this time, the party crashers were green and white rather than the maize and blue of the Michigan Wolverines.

And now, not only are the Buckeyes (8-1, 5-1 Big Ten) going to lose their No. 1 ranking in the media and coaches' polls, as well as the Bowl Championship Series standings, they are third in the Big Ten behind Michigan and Wisconsin, both of which are undefeated heading into their matching next weekend in Ann Arbor.

The Spartans are still just 5-4 (3-2), but that didn't matter. For at least one day, there wasn't a bigger football team anywhere in the United States.

The Spartans were last in the Big Ten in total defense prior to their victory over Northwestern last week. But Saturday, they held the conference's undefeated offense to 332 yards — 159 yards below its average.

The Spartans also forced five turnovers and stopped Ohio State running back Joe Montgomery on four and one from Michigan State's 26 with 3:36 minutes to play.

Making this even more mind-boggling was that the Spartans did it without their best defensive player, pre-season All-American defensive end Robaire Smith. He became the fifth Spartan to suffer a season-ending injury when he broke his right fibula on the Buckeyes' first series.

No. 2 Tennessee 37, Alabama-Birmingham's Tee Martin ran for one touch-

down and threw for one and Jeff Hall kicked three field goals for host Tennessee.

No. 3 UCLA 41, Oregon State 34 Gade McNow hit a wide-open Brad Melby for a 61-yard touchdown with 21 seconds to cap a wild fourth quarter and give visiting UCLA its 18th straight victory.

No. 4 Kansas State 48, Baylor 6 Michael Bishop threw two touchdown passes and ran for a score, and David Allen tied an NCAA record with his fourth punt-return touchdown as visiting Kansas State (9-0, 6-0 Big 12) won its 17th consecutive game.

No. 5 Florida 45, Vanderbilt 13 Dong Johnson threw for 460 yards and four touchdowns for the visiting Gators (8-1, 6-1 SEC), who scored 28 points in the first 16 minutes and had their best offensive day this season, rolling up 571 yards to Vandy's 232.

No. 6 Florida State 45, No. 12 Virginia 14 Dexter Jackson made two of Florida State's four interceptions that set up touchdowns as the host Seminoles extended the nation's longest home unbeaten streak to 39 games.

No. 7 Texas A&M 29, Oklahoma 0 The host Aggies held Oklahoma to a season-low 124 yards and Brandon Stewart passed for two touchdowns and ran for one.

No. 8 Wisconsin 26, Minnesota 7 Ron Dayne ran for 133 yards and Matt Davynter tied a school record with four field goals as host Wisconsin improved to 9-0 for the first time since 1991.

No. 22 Michigan 27, No. 9 Penn State 0 Tom Brady threw two touchdown passes and host Michigan forced five turnovers to hand Penn State its first shutout loss in 11 years.

No. 10 Arizona 41, Washington State 7 Trung CanhCandidate scored on first-quarter runs of 75 and 45 yards on the way to gaining 139 in the period and 174 for the game for the host Wildcats (9-1, 5-1 Pac-10).

No. 11 Arkansas 34, Mississippi 0 Cliff Stuerner combined with Anthony Lucas on scoring passes of 50 and 36 yards as host Arkansas (8-0, 5-0 SEC) posted its first shutout since 1991.

No. 13 Notre Dame 21, Boston College 26 A Notre Dame safety, Duke Cooper, stopped Mike Cloud on fourth-and-goal from the 1 with six seconds left as the visiting Fighting Irish (3-7) held off Boston College (3-6).

No. 14 Nebraska 42, Iowa State 7 Dan Alexander ran for 110 yards and three touchdowns in his first start and Joe Walker returned an interception 65 yards for a score for visiting Nebraska (8-2, 4-2 Big 12).

No. 15 Tulane 41, Memphis 31 Sham King threw for four touchdowns and ran for one as visiting Tulane remained un-

defeated.

West Virginia 35, No. 15 Syracuse 26 Marc Bulger and David Saunders connected on a 15-yard touchdown pass with 3:04 left to lift host West Virginia over Syracuse.

No. 18 Missouri 28, Colorado 14 Devin West broke school records for rushing yards and touchdowns in a season as host Missouri (7-2, 5-1 Big 12) rounded out 16-3, 3-3). West, who ran for 146 yards and three TDs, broke Joe Moore's record of 1,312 rushing yards and Bob Stuber's mark of 16 TDs in a season.

If you are a tall millionaire who grew

up pushing to dribble and dunk instead of

learning to read books, it's time to strike back at four-eyed, bitty-bullies who made snide remarks in class.

The lack of human-interest basketball

news — what's new on Latrell

Sprewell's victimization, Jordan's full-

scale investigation of Nike atrocities,

Dennis Rodman's body parts — has

been a boon.

Bradley, the former U.S. Senator who is deciding whether to fill

the promise of his rookie year with

the New York Knicks by running for

president, will not suffer guilt by as-

sociation. His new book, "Values of the

Game," implies that the virtues he

learned on the hardwood in short pants

have made him the open man for the

next election.

It would not be good to read about all

the other tall men who went through the

same hoops but came out more fit for the

nut house than the White House.

The upset gubernatorial victory in Min-

nesota of Jesse (the Body) Ventura, a

former pro wrestler, helps set the stage

for bigger pots.

The current Playboy magazine spread

on Witt also raises an issue of size:

If the public responds in a positive fashion to the layout, it could be a positive fashion to future ice skaters and perhaps even

gymnasts. If larger, more developed

and, most important, older women be-

come those sports' stars, the exploita-

tion of elves and gnomes might end.

Size is key.

Flutie, the former Heism-

er Trophy winner who found his

niche in the Canadian Football League

before signing with the Buffalo Bills

this season, was not exiled from the

National Football League because he

was too short to see over his line. He

was exiled because he was the same size as,

or smaller than, many owners and

coaches. He was a reminder of their

failure to start on their college, even

their peewee teams. They had always

blamed their "lack of size" when it was

their lack of will, talent, need.

Everything is size; it's the only way to

explain the reluctance to hire Flutie

while murderers, rapists, kidnappers

and wife-beaters make the roster if they

are big enough. In their new book,

"Pros and Cons: The Criminals Who

Play in the NFL," Jeff Benedict and

Don Yaeger claim that one out of five

currently active NFL players have been

charged with a serious crime (traffic

offenses, disturbing the peace, shoplift-

ing not included.) They came to this

conclusion by researching the criminal

histories of 509 players whose records

were accessible. Of that sample, 109 had

been arrested a combined 264 times.

Benedict believes a league that sus-

pends players for gambling or using ster-

oids should also ban players who commit

felonies. While the new book is pro-

and important, Benedict's shiny

idealism is not exactly salable: sports on

TV is sold by crunch and stomp, and

crooks and nuns may hit the hardest. It's

size. People whose muscles — or wallets

— are big enough can make crime pay.

Rod Brind'Amour and John Le-

Clair scored for the Flyers, who are

winless in their last five (0-4-1).

Rangers 6, Maple Leafs 5 In

Toronto, Wayne Gretzky scored with

less than a minute remaining in regu-

lation to lift the New York Rangers

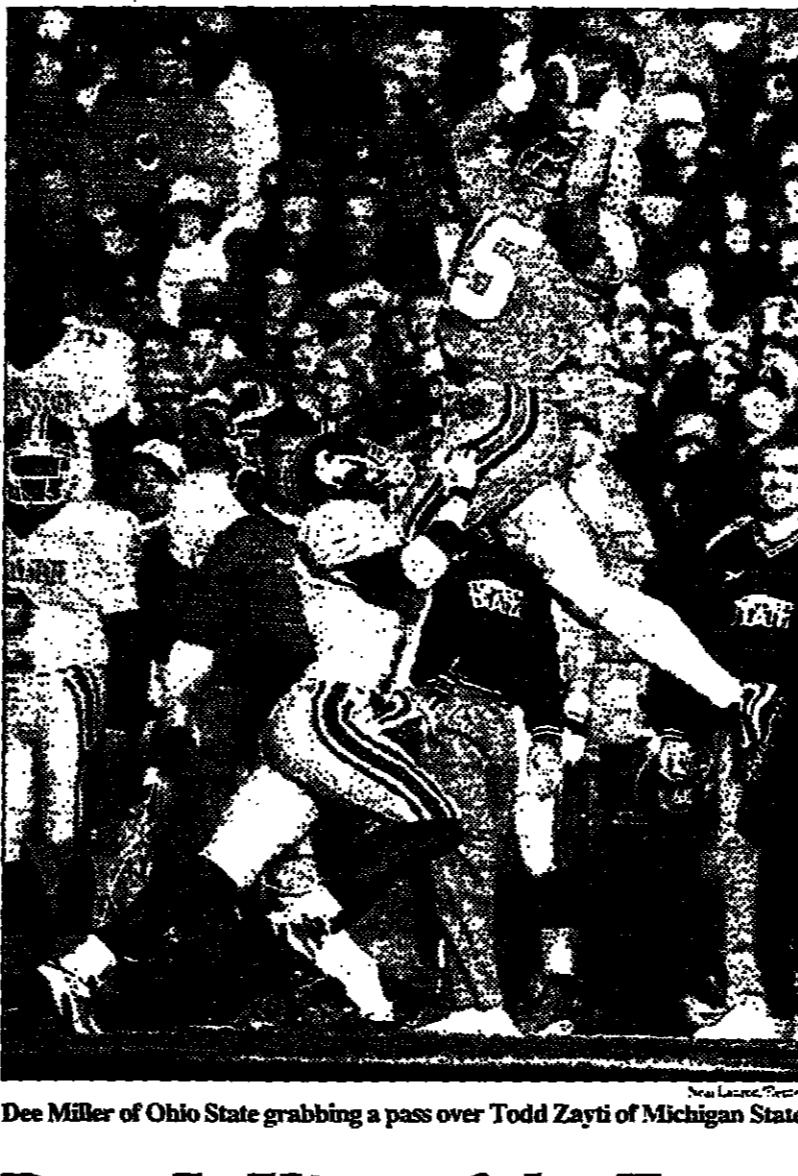
to a tie with the Maple Leafs.

Gretzky bounced the puck off

Maple Leafs goaltender Curtis Joseph

— the focal point in a battle to sway the

league's middle class.



Dee Miller of Ohio State grabbing a pass over Todd Zayt of Michigan State.

## Penn Is King of the Tower

*Victory Over Princeton Gives Quakers First Place*

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The University of Pennsylvania buried Princeton under an avalanche of 21 unanswered points five minutes into the game and watched as the Tigers spent the rest of the afternoon struggling to dig their way out.

The Tigers couldn't do it, so Penn (6-2), which entered the game tied with Princeton and Harvard for first place in the Ivy League, walked away with a 27-16 victory Saturday before a crowd of 14,230 at Princeton Stadium.

Penn also walked away with sole possession of first place because Brown defeated Harvard in Boston. Princeton (4-4) fell into a four-way tie with Brown, Harvard and Yale.

The Penn running back Jim Finn cracked 1,000 yards for the season on his second carry of the day — a 12-yard run — and proceeded to trample Princeton's defense the remainder of the afternoon. He had 101 yards rushing by halftime and finished with 164 yards on 39 carries.

The Tigers' problems began when they fumbled the opening kickoff. Penn recovered the football at the Princeton 32 and, five plays later, the Quakers' quarterback, Mike Hood, connected with Edgar Romney for what appeared to be a first down. But Yale's Sean Merrill and Nate Bozckner sandwiched Romney and forced a fumble that Yale recovered.

COLUMBIA 24, DARTMOUTH 14 Paris Childress passed for two touchdowns as Columbia held on to defeat host Dartmouth, ending a 26-game winless streak against the Big Green (2-6, 1-4). Columbia (3-5, 2-3) dominated the first half, rolling up 258 yards and a 21-0 lead. The Lions gained only 84 yards in the second half.

Childress' 36-yard run and a 20-yard pass to Cornell led to a 14-3 lead.

Rashad Bartholomew ran for 176 yards and scored once for the Bulldogs (4-4, 3-2 Ivy), who were coming off a loss at Pennsylvania last week. Walland completed 20 of 27 passes.

The Penn running back Jim Finn had a chance

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1998

## WORLD ROUNDUP

### Rusedski Blasts Past Sampras

*Briton Captures Paris Open With First Victory Over World No. 1*

By Christopher Clarey  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — He has traveled to but not really seen Switzerland, Austria, Germany and now France. Pete Sampras's autumn tour of European arenas continues, and this week he will spend more time indoors in Stockholm.

"I'm losing my tan," said the California-born Florida.

If that fails, Grasshoppers of Zurich will advance to the third round of the UEFA Cup against Bordeaux.

"Fiorentina was responsible for order and security both inside and around the stadium, before during and after the match and therefore liable for incidents of any kind," said UEFA's Control and Disciplinary Commission.

"Had there not been mitigating circumstances, Fiorentina AC would have been excluded from future UEFA club competitions as well."

Fiorentina was leading, 2-1, after the first 45 minutes of play. Having won the first leg against the Swiss team, 2-0, it expected easily to advance to the third round of the UEFA Cup.

But the match was suspended after a Belgian off-field official was injured by the device hurled from the stands. (AP)

#### Catfish Hunter Is Ailing

**BASEBALL** The Hall-of-Fame pitcher Catfish Hunter has been hospitalized for tests after experiencing difficulties with motor skills.

There are fears Hunter may be suffering from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, a progressive, ultimately fatal condition commonly known as Lou Gehrig's Disease. The New York Daily News reported Gehrig died from the disease in 1941 at age 39. "I've got no strength in my arms and my hands," Hunter told the News. "I can't do the routine things like button a shirt anymore."

Hunter, 52, is in Johns Hopkins Medical Center in Baltimore. He won 224 major-league games, including 20 in a single season five times, during a 15-year career with the Oakland Athletics and the New York Yankees. (AP)

#### Track Coach Dead at 78

**TRACK AND FIELD** Stan Wright, 78, the track coach who took the blame for the disqualification of two American sprinters who showed up late for their races in the 1972 Munich Olympics, died Friday night at St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital in Houston.

"His kidneys just shut down," said his daughter, Toni Hartfield.

His death came only two days after the death of his cousin, Larry Ellis, coach of the 1984 U.S. Olympic men's track and field team. (NYT)

Graf triumphs in Leipzig, Page 22.

ical treatment on his often-fragile body, he has helped his cause considerably in the rankings but not necessarily his aura of supremacy.

Sampras is arguably the finest tennis player of all time: a sleek, composed cocktail of baseline fluidity and serving acuity, but for all his motivation to cling to his number one ranking and all his natural aptitude for indoor tennis, he has managed to win only one of the five tournaments he has played on this side of the Atlantic since losing in the U.S. Open semifinals. He withdrew in mid-tournament in Lyon with a bad back; lost to Wayne Ferreira in three sets in Basel, and to Richard Krajicek in three sets in Stuttgart.

On Sunday, he lost again in three sets to Greg Rusedski in the final of the Paris Open, but this match was no cliffhanger. Unlike the others, it was best-of-five, and Rusedski served it out 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3 and then immediately and understandably began serving up superlatives.

"I definitely think it's the best match of my career," he said. "To beat Pete

Sampras, the number one player in the world, is an unbelievable feeling considering my record." Until Sunday, Rusedski was 0-6 against Sampras, but that lopsided scoreline does not reflect the fact that Rusedski has often given him trouble and precious little time to think.

Looking at a left-handed serve that is as powerful and difficult to read as Rusedski's does not take long, and on Monday, he delivered what may be the fastest second serve ever recorded: a 217-kilometer effort in the second set that was far quicker than any of Sampras's first serves.

Of course, the service gun is really nothing more than a marketing tool: an elicitor of gasps and gesticulations in the stands. One doesn't beat Sampras in



Pete Sampras pondering a point during his straight-sets loss Sunday.

straight sets with just a serve on an indoor court as medium-paced as the one at the Palais Omnisports de Bercy. Rusedski's game has evolved considerably since he decided to leave Canada in 1995 and play for Great Britain, the country where his mother was born but not raised.

"He's definitely tough when he's on," Sampras said, "and he was definitely on today."

Rusedski's tennis remains ungainly at times: a bit premeditated, even prefabricated. His wickedly effective inside-out forehand is a slash, not a sweep.

His on-court movements are often abrupt, but his footwork has improved considerably along with his once-volatile backhand and returns. That progress has not been as evident lately because of an ankle injury suffered in June that forced him to retire from his first-round match at Wimbledon and bothered him the rest of the summer.

"He didn't put it totally behind him until Vienna last month," said his coach Sven Groeneweld, who took over after Rusedski and Tony Pickard split on slightly acrimonious terms after Wimbledon.

Groeneweld, a well-traveled 33-year-old Dutchman, has more experience coaching women than men, although he did help Michael Stich reach the 1996 French Open final. He has been disappointed by some of his pupils' self-centered attitudes in the past, but he and the relentlessly cheerful Rusedski have struck up a bargain and a friendship. "I've been going through a divorce, and Greg has been very supportive of me through it," he said. "It's something I will never forget."

The 11th-ranked Rusedski will never forget beating Sampras, but it might not



Greg Rusedski volleys on his way to victory in the Paris Open final.

have happened if Sampras had not played poorly when serving for the second set at 5-3. He double-faulted twice in that game and missed a routine backhand volley, and that was essentially all the reassurance Rusedski needed to win the final Super 9 event of the season. "I know he really wanted this match, as well," Rusedski said of Sampras. "And that makes it even more special."

Rusedski now has a fine chance of qualifying for the ATP Tour Championships in Hanover later this month (if Yevgeni Kafelnikov loses before the final this week in Moscow, he is in). Body willing, Sampras will be there, too, attempting to hold off Marcelo Rios and finish number one for the sixth consecutive year. His chances are good, although they would have been better if he had beaten Rusedski.

The fight for No. 1 ranking is a bit of a false debate in that Rios has yet to win a Grand Slam event.

But the Chilean has won three Super 9 titles this year — Indian Wells, Key Biscayne and Rome — while Sampras won Wimbledon but only once off minor tour events. If Sampras does succeed, he will break his tie with compatriot Jimmy Connors, a better player but not a better player who finished number one from 1974 to 1978. "I'm sure he's probably not rooting for me knowing him," Sampras said. "The reason I'm doing this is I feel like it's one of the records that tennis won't be touched."

At a moment when beating Sampras is beginning to look increasingly within reach for eager ATP members like Rusedski, that is a very timely approach.

### Juventus Falls Into 2d Place Behind Fiorentina

*The Associated Press*

ROME — Juventus of Turin failed to protect a two-goal lead against Udinese on Sunday and lost its lead in the Italian League standings.

The two-time defending champion allowed Udinese's Argentine striker Roberto Sosa, a substitute, to score in

**EUROPEAN SOCCER**

the third-minute of injury time and had to settle for a 2-2 draw. That result dropped Juventus into second place behind Fiorentina, which routed last-place Venezia, 4-1, as Gabriel Batistuta, the Argentine star, tallied twice to raise his league-leading total to 10 goals after eight games.

Juventus had lost two of its last three games to fall from the top spot, but Batistuta scored in the 40th and 64th minutes to lead his club, which learned later Sunday it had been kicked out of the UEFA Cup for last week's incident in which an explosive device was tossed onto the field during a match against Swiss side Grasshoppers.

Juventus improved to 6-0-2 for 18

points, one ahead of Juventus (5-2-1).

AS Roma sits third with 14 points after a 1-1 draw at Bologna, a match marred by pre-kickoff violent clashes involving police and rival hooligans that left at least a dozen people injured. Two people were stabbed, but the wounds were not serious, RAI state TV said.

The match at Udinese started positively enough for Juventus, but ended in disaster. Zinedine Zidane, France's World Cup hero, hit the target for the first time this season to give Juve the lead one minute before halftime and Filippo Inzaghi made it 2-0 in the 49th.

But the midfielder Jonathan Bachini headed in Johan Walen's cross in the 65th and Sosa netted home Marcio Amoroso's assist in the dying seconds.

Adding injury to insult, the Juventus captain, Alessandro Del Piero, was taken off the field on a stretcher late in the game with a hyperextended left knee. The striker, who turns 24 Monday, was injured in a clash with the Udinese defender Valerio Bertotto. The club doctor, Riccardo Agricola, said it was not immediately clear how long Del Piero would be out of action.

**ENGLAND** Nicolas Anelka's fifth goal in five games gave Arsenal a 1-0 victory Sunday over Everton, moving the defending league and FA Cup champions into second place in the Premier League behind Aston Villa.

Anelka scored in the sixth minute as the Gunners held on in North London to push their point total to 23, two behind Villa.

In another key Sunday match, Manchester United played a 0-0 home draw with Newcastle as the Reds slipped to third place with 22 points. Also on Sunday, Chelsea played a 1-1 draw at West Ham as Neil Ruddock scored for West Ham in the fourth minute and Celestino Babayaro equalized in the 76th.

At Leeds, Jimmy Floyd Hasselbaink scored in the 40th — his first goal in nine matches — and Jonathon Woodgate got the clincher in the 61st as Leeds beat Yorkshire rival Sheffield Wednesday, 2-1. Andy Booth scored for Wednesday in the third. Leeds improved to 17 points and Wednesday stayed on 11.

In a late game, Rangers faced St. Johnstone with a chance to move four points ahead in the Premier Division.

**GERMANY** Bayer Leverkusen moved into second place behind Bayern Munich in the Bundesliga despite being held to a 0-0 draw at home Sunday by injury-weakened Stuttgart.

Leverkusen, which wasted a dozen good opportunities, pulled even on 20 points with 1860 Munich, but moved ahead of the second Munich team on goal difference.

Bayern Munich opened an eight-point lead by beating 1860 Munich, 3-1, on Saturday.

**GREECE** The league-leader, Panathinaikos Athens, was held to a scoreless draw against last-placed Ethnikos Piraeus on Sunday. Despite the loss of two points, Panathinaikos retained the lead in the Greek first division soccer league with 22 points from nine games.

**AEK**, which lost, 2-1, to PAOK in Salonica on Saturday, follows with 20 points in second place.

Olympiakos Piraeus has 16 points — but with two games in hand. The Piraeus club is scheduled to play Monday against Ionikos Nikaia.

Lazio's Marcelo Salas celebrating a goal against Empoli in Rome on Sunday. Lazio won the match, 4-1.

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